

2/16/77 [2]

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 16, 1977

James Schlesinger

The attached is forwarded to you
for your information.

Rick Hutcheson

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

The attached is forwarded to
you for your information.

The Vice President

Midge Costanza

Stu Eizenstat

Hamilton Jordan

Bob Lipshutz

Frank Moore

Jody Powell

Jack Watson

Rick Hutcheson

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TO FRANK

(4)

Imm
PRECEDENCE

Unclass
CLASSIFICATION

FROM: Cong. Mike McCormick
TO: President Carter

INFO:

RELEASED BY:

FOR COMMCENTER USE ONLY

DEX 020

DAC 021

LDX _____

TTY _____

GPS _____

PAGES 4

CITE _____

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SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS: BEST COPY AVAIL.

4

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THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

1801 LONGWORTH HALL - OFFICE BUILDING
(202) 225-3419

COMMITTEES
PUBLIC WORKS
AND TRANSPORTATION
JOINT COMMITTEE ON
ATOMIC ENERGY

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives

Washington, D.C. 20515
February 12, 1977

DISTRICT OFFICE
FEDERAL BUILDING
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA 23219
(804) 643-7171

117 N. THIRD, SUITE 102
YAKIMA, WASHINGTON 99201
(509) 225-0101

FEDERAL BUILDING, 200 1ST
VANCOUVER, WASHINGTON 98660
(206) 444-6001, EXT. 640

FEDERAL BUILDING
WENATCHEE, WASHINGTON 98801
(509) 863-2211

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

CHAIRMAN

SUBCOMMITTEE ON ENERGY
RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT AND
ADMINISTRATION

President Jimmy Carter
Plains, Georgia

Mr. President:

Here is a generalized answer to the questions you asked me on Thursday concerning the cost of the Breeder program. These figures are rough, but they do put the main line energy production programs into a real and honest context with respect to each other.

The following are "best estimates" of cost ranges for various energy programs, running to commercialization, whether it occurs in 1985 or 2010.

FOSSIL FUELS

\$15-20 billion

This includes enhanced recovery of gas and oil, the direct utilization of coal, desulphurization of coal, conversion of coal to clean fuel and an oil shale program. It does not include transportation costs, rebuilding of railroads etc.



President Jimmy Carter
Plains, Georgia
Page 2

THE NUCLEAR BREEDER PROGRAM

The Liquid Metal Fast Breeder Reactor \$11 billion

This is the most complete and accurate cost analysis that has been prepared for any energy program. It includes all research during the past 15 years, the cost of building and operating the Clinch River Breeder and finally, a prototype commercial breeder. All costs, including operation through the year 2010, are included.

Clinch River Breeder Reactor \$1.95 billion

This includes construction of the plant, loading of fuel and about 5 years of operation. This figure includes allowances for inflation.

FUSION

Magnetic \$15 billion

Laser and other inertial \$6-10 billion

GEOTHERMAL

\$2 billion

President Jimmy Carter
Plains, Georgia
Page 3

SOLAR

\$7 billion

This includes heating and cooling, agricultural and industrial process heating, biomass programs, ocean thermal gradients, photovoltaics, wind energy and thermal electric generation.

SATELITE SOLAR ENERGY

\$100 billion

The total expense for Energy, Research, Development and Demonstration will probably run about \$4-5 billion per year for the next 25 years, excluding the cost of satellite solar energy programs. Thus, the total cost of the entire energy program for the balance of the century will be about the same as the cost of three years of oil imports, not to mention the probable U. S. vulnerability to the oil exporting countries.

In the year 2000 I expect that about 30 percent of our energy production will come from coal, 30 percent from nuclear fission and 30 percent from gas and oil including synthetics. Other energy sources such as solar, geothermal, hydro electricity and waste recycling will produce about 10 percent. These estimates can be modified without changing the fact that we will almost certainly need the Breeder option, especially during the last part of this century and the early 21st century.

I hope to make other options available to the nation by the late 1980s when we will probably have to decide upon Breeder commercialization and technologies. Remember, the Breeder

President Jimmy Carter
Plains, Georgia
Page 4

will provide more energy than all other available sources combined including coal, at least until sometime in the 21st century.

I hope this helps your deliberation on the energy budget. If I can be of further assistance, please call me. I will be available at any time.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Mike McCormack". The signature is fluid and stylized, with the first name "Mike" and last name "McCormack" clearly legible.

Mike McCormack
Member of Congress

MNC/mr

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 16, 1977

Ham Jordan -

The attached was returned in
the President's outbox. It is
forwarded to you for appropriate
handling.

Rick Hutcheson

Re: Lionel Castillo for
Immigration & Naturalization
Service

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

The attached is forwarded to
you for your information.

The Vice President

Midge Costanza

Stu Eizenstat

Hamilton Jordan

Bob Lipshutz

Frank Moore

Jody Powell

Jack Watson

Rick Hutcheson

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

*Ham -
done
J*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TO: THE PRESIDENT
FROM: HAMILTON JORDAN *H.J.*
RE: IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

You recently suggested that we assist Judge Bell in the recruitment of an Hispanic who might head INS.

Our search is ongoing, but this man is outstanding and wanted to bring him to your attention right away.

I would suggest that you send this information with a note to Judge Bell asking that he be interviewed and considered.

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DETERMINED TO BE AN ADMINISTRATIVE

MARKING BY *C*

DATE

9/17/07

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 16, 1977

Jody Powell

The attached was returned in
the President's outbox. It is
forwarded to you for appropriate
handling.

Rick Hutcheson

Re: Letter from Skip Tinnen

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.THE
PLATTSBURG LEADER

J. W. "SKIP" & FRANC E. TINNEN

PUBLISHERS

PLATTSBURG, MISSOURI

11
gp
President Jimmy Carter
White House
Washington, D. C. 20500

Jimmy...

Mr. President -
Do you wish to do
this.
JLP M.J.

Congratulations on your first "fireside chat". It may not be a world-wide opinion, but here in our small community, it was well accepted. You know it is when those who did not support you, said it was an inspiring talk by someone who they feel they can trust.

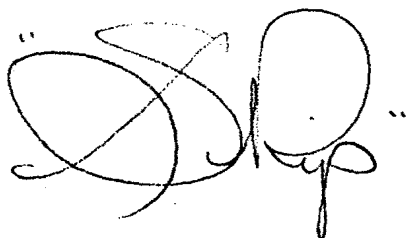
I talked to Jody Powell today in regard to a request from Charlie Litton of Chillicothe. He wanted me to make the request that Jerry's mother receive a dozen red roses from you on her birthday, Feb. 22nd.

Jerry always sent her the roses each year, regardless where he happened to be located. Charlie feels that this will be something she will honor on this the first birthday after Jerry's death.

Jody thought that it was a good idea and is working out the details.

Thank you for this favor. Also in regard to keeping the expense of government down, we want to offer our services to you on a strict voluntary, no-cost basis, on anything we can do for you in Missouri's Sixth District. Having worked this district with Jerry, we feel we know the folks and if we can help you keep your costs down in regard to the Town Hall type meetings you plan, or anything else, please let us know. The address is J. W. "Skip" Tinnen, 711 S. Birch, Plattsburg, Mo. 64477. The phone number is 816-539-2535.

Sincerely,



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for Preservation Purposes

X

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 16, 1977

Jack Watson

The attached was returned in
the President's outbox. It is
forwarded to you for appropriate
handling.

Rick Hutcheson

cc: Secretary Bergland thru
Jack Watson.

Re: Agland I problem.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

The attached is forwarded to
you for your information.

The Vice President

Midge Costanza

Stu Eizenstat

Hamilton Jordan

Bob Lipshutz

Frank Moore

Jody Powell

Jack Watson for Berglund

Rick Hutcheson

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

2-16-77

To Bob Bergland

Let me know how
I can help you with
The Ag Land I problem.

J

X

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 16, 1977

Jack Watson

The attached was returned in
the President's outbox. It is
forwarded to you for appropriate
handling.

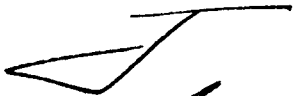
Rick Hutcheson

Re: Cabinet Meeting Minutes
2/14/77

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

2-16-77

Jack - By Thursday
of each week give me
a short list of topics
from which I can select
one for major emphasis
the following Monday.
(see (5) in minutes.) We
might begin by letting
2 Cabinet members each
take 10-15 minutes to
describe the interesting
functions of their dept.


p.s. Also schedule Brzezinski
presentation to Cabinet & families.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

The attached is forwarded to
you for your information.

The Vice President

Midge Costanza

Stu Eizenstat

Hamilton Jordan

Bob Lipshutz

Frank Moore

Jody Powell

Jack Watson

*copy sent
for info*
Rick Hutcheson

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

CABINET MEETING MINUTES
Monday, February 14, 1977

The fourth meeting of the Cabinet was called to order by the President at 9:10 a.m., on Monday, February 14, 1977. All of the Cabinet members were present except the Attorney General, Griffin Bell, whose Associate Attorney General, Michael Egan, attended in his place. Other persons present were:

Midge Costanza	Stuart Eizenstat
Jane Frank	Tim Kraft
Robert Lipshutz	Frank Moore
Dick Moe	Jim King
Charles Schultze	Min McIntire
Walt Wurfel	Bunny Mitchell
Zbigniew Brzezinski	Jack Watson

The President complimented Bert Lance and Griffin Bell on their performances on television Sunday. He then stated that most of the meeting would be devoted to a discussion of the FY 77 supplemental and FY 78 budgets, and to a brief outline of the procedures that will be followed in preparing the FY 79 budget.

With respect to changes to the FY 77 and FY 78 budget, the President said he would be available during the next 24 hours to discuss any serious differences remaining between OMB and the various Cabinet Secretaries. As a general matter, he hopes to accommodate the priorities set and allocations made by the Cabinet members within overall budget ceilings established by OMB. He cautioned, however, that he plans to be very careful about the budget impacts of program proposals. Given the large budget deficit inherited from the Ford Administration and the approximately \$15-billion annual stimulus package which has been proposed, other major additions to the budget are simply not feasible.

(1) Ms. Harris noted that a substantial portion of what appears in her proposed changes to the HUD budget to be an "add-on" is really a continuation of existing programs which

were cut in the Ford budget. The President said that Ms. Harris would be given wide latitude in allocating priorities within a budget ceiling which Mr. Lance said would be approximately \$2-billion above the Ford budget.

(2) The President described the following timetable for the FY 79 budget:

(a) In April, discussions will begin on the basic policy questions to be addressed in constructing the budget. Cabinet members will undertake reassessments of every major program, developing cost/benefit ratios for each, and arranging old and new programs in order of priority. The President will meet with each Cabinet member after studying his or her memorandum to him on these subjects.

(b) In June, each Cabinet member will receive a total budget figure, within which he or she will be given flexibility in allocating expenditures.

(c) In September, the Administration will begin putting the whole package together. The President added that he will look to the Cabinet members to make 95 percent of the program and policy decisions on the FY 79 budget.

(3) Mr. Lance stated that he hopes to reduce the deficit from approximately \$70-billion for FY 77 to approximately \$60-billion for FY 78. He noted with concern the increase in federal employees from 1,906,000 as of June 30, 1976 to 1,954,000 by September 1977.

The President mentioned his February 11 memorandum to all Cabinet members on the subject of hiring levels and reminded them of his commitment to hold down federal employee levels.

Mr. Andrus pointed out that in the Department of Interior some "temporary employees" actually work 50 weeks a year and are, therefore, temporary in name only. He suggested that, if the American people are to get an accurate count of federal employees, these people should be included. Mr. Bergland noted that a similar situation existed in the Department of Agriculture.

(4) Mr. Blumenthal pointed out the need to be careful with "deficit" figures. The actual deficit for FY 77 may be \$9 to \$12-billion lower than present predictions because of underspending by the various departments. Mr. Blumenthal said that the actual spending shortfall in January 1977 will be quite large, and that beyond January his estimates are not broken down by agency. Mr. Lance, Mr. Schultze and others stressed the need to find out why the shortfall was occurring. The President asked Messrs. Lance, Blumenthal and Schultze to study the matter and report back to him. The President said that in Georgia, department expenditures were compiled on a monthly basis. He added that some economic stimulus could result from combatting the shortfall problem, and that making existing programs work could be more effective than starting new ones. Mr. Califano added that part of the shortfall might be due to States' having "reserved" federal funds because of uncertainty of what the Administration will do with certain programs. The President asked Mr. Blumenthal to send a Treasury team to meet with each Cabinet member immediately -- to lay out a realistic schedule of expenditures in time for the President's decision on the FY 78 budget.

(5) The President said that he would like part of the time in future Cabinet meetings to be devoted to discussion of concepts -- often in the economic realm -- with which he and Cabinet members may not be familiar. He asked Mr. Watson to poll Cabinet members to see what subjects they would especially like to have discussed.

(6) The President reminded Cabinet members that he would like each of them to submit to him each Friday (through Mr. Watson) a brief summary of significant Departmental activities. The report should describe, as appropriate, decisions made, major problems encountered, and issues on which the President's reaction is required. The President said he would read these summaries over the weekend and respond to Cabinet members' requests the following Monday.

(7) The President reiterated that Mr. Lipshutz should be contacted directly if delays are still occurring on top-level appointments within the various Departments. Mr. Jordan is submitting an updated list of appointments this afternoon.

(8) The President welcomed Ambassador Young back from his trip to Africa and commended him for an extraordinary job. He asked Mr. Young to comment on his meetings with African leaders. Mr. Young reported that particularly promising developments had occurred with Nigeria. He said that, in his opinion, opportunities are great, and expectations of U. S. leadership are high. Mr. Young cautioned, however, that progress will be evolutionary and cannot be rushed.

(9) The President announced that Mr. Vance will depart tonight for a trip to the Middle East. He also announced that Mr. Clark Clifford will leave Wednesday for Cyprus, and that Prime Minister Trudeau of Canada will be here for a State visit next week.

(10) Mr. Vance congratulated Ambassador Young on the success of his trip, and said that he was particularly pleased with the Nigerian response to Mr. Young's visit. He announced that negotiations on the Panama Canal treaty were to begin today.

(11) Mr. Andrus commented on the political sensitivity of proposed decisions on certain public works projects. The President asked for Mr. Andrus' analysis of all such projects now being evaluated by OMB.

(12) At 10:20 a.m., the President excused himself in order to welcome President Lopez Portillo of Mexico; the Vice President assumed the chair.

(13) The entire Cabinet discussed the various options and complexities of imposing some form of a freeze on hiring; all agreed that bold steps would be necessary if the proliferation of federal employees were to be brought under control.

(14) Mr. Watson suggested that it would be wise to schedule the meetings between Mr. Lance and various Cabinet members for final budget review immediately. Messrs. Schlesinger, Califano, Marshall and Ms. Harris agreed to remain after the Cabinet meeting to arrange times for their conferences with Mr. Lance.

(15) Mr. Blumenthal said that it is important for all federal departments and agencies to coordinate their help with respect to the New York City financial situation. Ms. Harris said that HUD has a problem with Mayor Beame's proposed use of certain community development funds.

(16) Dr. Brown raised the issue of base closures and the need to coordinate with Mr. Marshall and others concerning the deployment of manpower.

(17) Mr. Califano described HEW's welfare reform study and the need for appropriate representation and cooperation from each Department with respect to that effort. All memoranda in connection with that project will be public.

(18) Mr. Adams and the Vice President commented on the need for extreme care in designing an FY 78 budget that will get a positive response from the Congress.

The Vice President adjourned the meeting at 11:15 A.M.

Respectfully submitted,

Jack H. Watson, Jr.
Secretary to the Cabinet

X

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 16, 1977

Bob Linder -

The attached was returned in
the President's outbox. It is
forwarded to you for appropriate
handling.

Rick Hutcheson

Aug
cc: ~~Rick~~ Schneiders

Re: Request for Facsimile signature
for Awards on behalf of the
Handicapped

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 16, 1977

Hamilton Jordan

The attached was returned in
the President's outbox. It is
forwarded to you for appropriate
handling.

Rick Hutcheson

cc: Zbigniew Brzezinski
Jim King

Re: Item not passed to the
President. Letter from Elliot
Richardson and Request from
Roland Elliot.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Brz

cc HJ
Jim King

Note to Jim - pls
let me know on
status of Richardson
so I can report
back to The Pres.
Thank's
R. L.

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

15 February 1977

TO:

THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

RICK HUTCHESON

SUBJECT:

Items Not Passed On to
the President Today

1. Letter from Elliot Richardson requesting that his confirmation as Ambassador to the Law of the Seas Conference be expedited, seconded by Brzezinski. Richardson wants to be able to attend meetings which begin on February 28.

I will forward to Jim King, with a request to expedite.

2. Request from Roland Elliot, Chairman of the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped, for a facsimile signature from the President on awards given for outstanding service on behalf of the handicapped, as has been done for the past 29 years.

With your concurrence, we will use the signature pen on these awards.

Electrostatic Copy
for Preservation Purposes

*Have -
Send now -
No investigations
needed -
J*

Rich

dk

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

ACTION

February 15, 1977

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT
FROM: ZBIGNIEW BRZEZINSKI
SUBJECT: Letter from Elliot Richardson



Attached at Tab A is a letter to you from Elliot Richardson asking that you help to expedite his confirmation as Ambassador to the Law of the Seas Conference so that he can represent the U.S. at the Evensen meetings which begin on February 28.

I join him in urging that whatever can be done to speed up the processing of his nomination be done, so that we will have official representation at these important meetings.



DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D.C. 20520

February 11, 1977

Dear Mr. President:

First, let me say that it is an honor and privilege to have been asked to serve as Ambassador to the Law of the Sea Conference. I look forward to making a contribution to your Administration through this challenging assignment.

At Zbig Brzezinski's suggestion, I am writing this note to request that confirmation of my nomination be expedited. Although the next formal session of the Law of the Sea Conference does not begin until May 23, the informal negotiating process is continually underway. On February 28, a meeting of the Evensen Group, an informal consulting group of all heads of delegations, will convene in Geneva. This will be preceded by a February 25 meeting of the Group of Five (US, USSR, UK, France and Japan). If the United States is to be in a position to influence constructively the May session of the Conference--which many feel will "make or break" this effort--it is essential that I attend these meetings. I cannot properly do so without official status.

In the circumstances, it seems to me imperative that my nomination papers be sent to the Hill as soon as possible in order that I may be confirmed before I leave for Geneva. Failing that, the only alternative would be an interim appointment giving me the personal rank of Ambassador, which I am told you can do without the necessity of Senate confirmation. This alternative, however, would have the disadvantage of seeming presumptuous with respect to Congressional prerogatives.

The President,
The White House.

- 2 -

Any action you could take from the White House to advance this process would be personally appreciated, but more importantly, would assist the efforts by the United States to reach a satisfactory agreement on the Law of the Sea.

Respectfully yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Elliot L. Richardson". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke at the end.

Elliot L. Richardson

The President's Committee
on Employment
of the Handicapped
Washington, D. C. 20210



February 2, 1977

Associate Members

THE SECRETARY OF STATE
THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY
THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE
THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE
THE SECRETARY OF LABOR
THE SECRETARY OF HEALTH, EDUCATION,
AND WELFARE
THE SECRETARY OF HOUSING AND
URBAN DEVELOPMENT
THE SECRETARY OF TRANSPORTATION
THE ADMINISTRATOR OF VETERANS AFFAIRS
THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION CHAIRMAN
THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE GENERAL
SERVICES ADMINISTRATION
THE DIRECTOR OF THE UNITED STATES
INFORMATION AGENCY
THE POSTMASTER GENERAL

Mr. Roland L. Elliot
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Ref.: 48

Dear Mr. Elliot:

For the past 29 years the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped has presented the "Handicapped American of the Year" with the President's Trophy Award honoring our country's outstanding handicapped citizen. A copy of the judging criteria is enclosed.

Also, over the same period, we have very sparingly presented our Distinguished Service Award to carefully selected individuals and organizations for outstanding service in behalf of the handicapped.

Both of these awards have borne a facsimile signature of Presidents of the United States from Presidents Truman through Ford. We would hope that President Carter would desire to continue the tradition of these awards, and grant us permission to use his signature on them.

In order to preserve the prestige of these awards, I assure you that these awards will continue to be given only to those individuals and organizations whose contributions to handicapped people may be deemed extraordinary, and beneficial to America's disabled population.

If permission is granted, we would appreciate your sending us a facsimile signature of President Carter's for use on these awards.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Harold Russell".

HAROLD RUSSELL
Chairman

Enclosure

Distinguished Service Award

Purpose

The Distinguished Service Award is VERY SPARINGLY granted in public recognition of extraordinary meritorious service which has substantially advanced nationwide opportunities for useful, suitable, and gainful employment by utilizing the remaining capabilities and potentialities of variously disabled handicapped employables.

Eligibility

Any organization, agency, firm, or individual whose contribution to the hire-the-handicapped program can be deemed extraordinary in nature and national in scope.

The Award

A mahogany shield, upon which is mounted the seal of the President's Committee and a plate identifying the award, the recipient, and the facsimile signature of the President of the United States.

Presentation

Is arranged in accordance with suggested time and place submitted with the nomination. However, sponsor should submit a nomination at least 90 days in advance of suggested presentation time to allow for processing.

Nominations

Any member of the President's Committee or any Governor's Committee may make a nomination.

Procedure

1. Prepare a letter or statement substantiating the nominee's accomplishments and their impact on the hire-the-handicapped program nationally.
2. If the nominee is a company, agency, or firm, the name, address, and title of the person who will accept the award must be provided. If the nominee is an individual, his or her name, address, and position must be provided.

3. Include a suggested time and place for presentation. Allow ample time for Awards Committee to complete its evaluation.
4. Do not bind, staple, or ring nominations.
5. If nominee is an individual include an 8 x 10 or 4 x 5 inch clear, glossy head and shoulders photograph.
6. Keep supporting material to a minimum. The following documentation, arranged in orderly sequence may accompany the nomination:
 - A. Newspaper clippings pasted on 8½ x 11 inch paper.
 - B. 8½ x 11 inch magazine articles. Larger articles must be mounted on an 8½ x 11 inch sheet.
 - C. Manuscripts or monographs, with each page mounted on an 8½ x 11 inch sheets.
 - D. Letters of recommendation which give information *not previously provided*.

DO NOT SUBMIT

Still film (with the exception of Procedure 5 above); movie film; filmed spots; slides; tape recordings; transcriptions; records; drawings; diagrams; meeting programs; books, or other materials which do not meet procedure requirements above.

Deadline for Nominations

Nominations may be made at anytime.

Send Nominations To

The Awards Committee, The President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped, Washington, D.C. 20210

Judging

Each nomination for the Distinguished Service Award will be judged by the Awards Committee of the President's Committee. The decision of the Awards Committee is subject to the approval of the Chairman of the President's Committee.

The President's Trophy

*Nominations are
open for the
26th annual
award to the
"Handicapped
American
of the Year"*

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 16, 1977

MEMORANDUM FOR: The President

FROM: Greg Schneiders *GS*

SUBJECT: Correspondence Unit Morale

The Correspondence Unit Staff, having been reorganized, unsure of their future and handling an extraordinary volume of mail (15,000 pieces per day) could use a word of encouragement.

Please consider writing out the following note for distribution:

To Correspondence Staff

I am aware of and appreciate the way you have all responded to the unusually heavy work load in recent weeks. The handling of White House correspondence is very important to me and I hope you will continue your good work.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 16, 1977

Frank Moore

The attached was returned in
the President's outbox. It is
forwarded to you for appropriate
handling.

Rick Hutcheson

Re: Mail Summary of Congressional

MEMORANDUM

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

*Frank :
always check
notes inside
C*

February 15, 1977

TO: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: FRANK MOORE *FM*

Attached is the summary of today's Congressional mail to the President.

cc: Hamilton Jordan

**Electrostatic Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes**

MAIL SUMMARY 2/15/77

CONGRESSIONAL MAIL TO THE PRESIDENT

PAGE -1-

<u>FROM</u>	<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>DISPOSITION</u>	<u>COMMENTS</u>	<u>SIGNATURE</u>
Sens. Proxmire, Case, Anderson, Brooke, Clark, Javits, Riegle, Nelson, Packwood, Ribicoff, Stafford, Allen; Reps. Addabbo, Aspin, Badillo, Bedell, Bingham, Brodhead, Geo. Brown, Y. Burke, Phil Burton, Carr, Conte, Cornell, Coughlin, Dornan, Edgar, Emery, Fenwick, Fraser, Harrington, Jeffords, Kastenmeier, Koch, McCloskey, Madigan, Michel, Mitchell, Moorhead, Nedzi, Obey, Pattison, Rangel, Richmond, Dellums, Downey, Edwards, Fauntroy, Fish, Harkin, Hawkins, Jacobs, Kasten, Kildee, Kostmayer, McKinney, Maguire, Miller, Moffett, Nix, Pease, Reuss, Roybal, Scheuer, Stark, Stokes, Udall, Vento, Weiss, Seiberling, Steiger, Studds, Vanik, Volkmer	Support your efforts to reform the water resources programs of the Army Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation.	ack/BL	<i>to me</i>	
Sens. Russell Long, Bennett Johnston, Daniel Inouye, Lawton Chiles, Dick Stone, Spark Matsunaga	Commend appointment of Bob Bergland, but urge early recommendation to Congress a long-term sugar policy to help economic- ally strapped sugar industry.	ack/BL		

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MAIL SUMMARY 2/15/77

CONGRESSIONAL MAIL TO THE PRESIDENT

PAGE -2-

<u>FROM</u>	<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>DISPOSITION</u>	<u>COMMENTS</u>	<u>SIGNATURE</u>
Rep. Clarence Miller	Concerned about energy crisis effects of EPA clean air regulations preventing use of coal in Ohio.	ack/EPA		
Sen. Paul Sarbanes	Supports Governor's request for disaster designation for Garrett County, Md.	SE		
Sen. Joe Biden	Supports Governor's request for disaster designations for several Delaware counties.	SE		
Rep. Dale Milford	Concerned that U.S. is losing aerospace preeminence to foreign competition; opposes policies of curtailing military aircraft exports because of concurrent effect on civil aircraft sales to foreign countries.	ack/DoD		
Rep. Delbert Latta	Concerned that sale of synthetic gas from Ohio to a D.C. company violated emergency natural gas act.	ack/JS		
Rep. John Murphy	Opposes proposed budget language that would eliminate subsidies to merchant marine ship operators.	ack/BL		
Rep. Jim Blanchard	Supports reorganization authority proposal, will be glad to help get it through.	ack		
Rep. Guy Vander Jagt	Supports ITC recommendation of restrictions on mushroom imports.	Exec. Ofc., Trade Rep.		
Sen. Ernest Hollings	Supports ITC recommendation of restrictions on footwear imports.	Exec. Ofc., Trade Rep.		

MAIL SUMMARY 2/15/77

CONGRESSIONAL MAIL TO THE PRESIDENT

PAGE -3-

<u>FROM</u>	<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>DISPOSITION</u>	<u>COMMENTS</u>	<u>SIGNATURE</u>
Reps. Andrews, Traxler, Nolan, Heftel, Hansen, Baucus, Mahon, Cederberg, Long, Breaux, Johnson, Treen, Moore, Bonior, Panetta, Burgener, Akaka	CC of letter to Bob Bergland re need for long-range sugar policy.	N/A		
Rep. Charles Whalen	Invitation from Wright State University to speak at dedication of new Medical Sciences Building, May 6, Dayton, Ohio.	FV		
Reps. Tom Harkin, Berkley Bedell, Dick Nolan	Invitation to participate in their Farm Convention March 16-18, Washington, D.C.; include copy of brochure.	FV		
Sen. Robert Byrd	Invitation from Charleston Chamber of Commerce to Eastern Mining and Industrial Exposition, May 17, South Charleston, W.Va.	FV		
Sen. William Proxmire	Invitation from Wisconsin Division of Corrections to 107th Congress of Corrections, Aug. 21-25, Milwaukee.	FV		
Rep. Bill Archer	Letter from constituent re human rights violations in South Korea.	Ref.		
Rep. Michael Harrington	Constituent wants to know what plans are for aiding unemployed Vietnam vets.	Ref.		
Rep. Jim Mattox	Constituent sends copy of "wrap-up" of bicentennial events in her area.	Ref.		
Sen. Tower, Rep. Ketchum	Two requests for birthday greetings.	GC		

MAIL SUMMARY 2/15/77

CONGRESSIONAL MAIL TO THE PRESIDENT

PAGE -4-

<u>FROM</u>	<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>DISPOSITION</u>	<u>COMMENTS</u>	<u>SIGNATURE</u>
Sen. Lawton Chiles	Recommends Frank Moss for Administrator of NASA.	ack/JK		
Rep. Olin Teague	Strongly recommends Frank Moss for Administrator of NASA.	"		
Sen. Charles Percy	Recommends Arthur Nielsen, Jr. be reappointed to U.S. Advisory Commission on Information, which assists USIA.	"		
Sen. Howard Metzenbaum	Urges consideration of Anna V. Brown for a position in the Office of the Counselor on Aging.	"		
Rep. Tom Steed	Recommends George Moll to head Office of Advocacy at SBA.	"		
Rep. Bill Brodhead	Constituent, Minoru Togasaki, urges support of Mike Masaoka for Ambassador to Japan.	"		
Rep. John Jenrette	South Carolina Federation for the Blind supports retention of Andrew Adams as Cmsr. of Rehab. Svcs. Administration.	"		
Rep. Lamar Gudger	Recommends J. Iverson Riddle for Committee on Mental Retardation.	" (cc to 1st Lady's Staff)		
Rep. Andy Jacobs	Recommends retention of Andrew Adams at Rehab. Svcs. Administration.	"		
Sen. John Sparkman	Recommends Michael R. Lemov for FTC.	"		

MAIL SUMMARY 2/15/77

CONGRESSIONAL MAIL TO THE PRESIDENT

PAGE -5-

<u>FROM</u>	<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>DISPOSITION</u>	<u>COMMENTS</u>	<u>SIGNATURE</u>
Sen. Russell Long	Forwards letter from Paul Davis recommend- ing C. J. Brown for Ambassador to Nicaragua.	ack/JK		
Rep. Gillis Long	Recommends Alvin B. Rubin for judgeship.	"		
Rep. Barbara Mikulski	Recommends Eleanor Holmes Norton for Chmn. of Equal Opportunity Commission.	"		
Sen. Jacob Javits	Recommends Herbert Salzman.	"		
Sen. Lee Metcalf	Recommends Dan Haley for ERDA.	"		

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
February 16, 1977

Jim Fallows

The attached was returned in
the President's outbox. It is
forwarded to you for appropriate
handling.

Rick Hutcheson

cc: Jody Powell

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TO JIM ASAP

cc Jody

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 15, 1977

Jim
J

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT - Information

FROM: JIM FALLOWS JMF

SUBJECT: Questions I would like to discuss at our meeting on Thursday

1) I would welcome more guidance about the material we are giving you for informal remarks. Would you like it more detailed? Less? Longer, or shorter? Prepared physically in some different way -- for example, on large note cards which you could more easily hold outdoors? If I am surer about what you want I can try to give it to you. *ok in length. Work more on humor. Give it to me day before use.*

2) I am trying to walk the line between knowing too little about what is going on and knowing so much that I get underfoot. Recently I have been reading a very useful book by Samuel Rosenman, Working with Roosevelt. Rosenman says that his philosophy as a speechwriter was basically to serve when called upon and the rest of the time to lie low. That has seemed to be the correct approach for me, too, but I want to clarify the extent to which I should participate, or not, in general affairs here. *I've got the book - Start today good source of info & ideas - You haven't bothered me -*

3) All the members of my staff are now at work. I would like a sense of how, and when, and at what pace you would like to work with any of them. I have been putting Achsah Nesmith's and Jerry Doolittle's names on the material they prepare as a way of introducing them to you. I can do more of that, or less, as you prefer. *The Same*

4) It would be helpful to me to know -- if you have decided yourself -- your general plans for formal speeches in the months ahead. Do you think you'll deliver many at all? Perhaps one a month? I am trying to prepare myself on some of the subjects most likely to come up, such as government reorganization, but I would welcome any other guidance. That will also help me figure out how the workload will fit my staff -- which, at four writers plus me, is half as large as Ford's and a third the size of Nixon's, but seems too large to me. *check constantly with Tim, Jody & Stu on future needs - Also schedule soon meeting - me & your staff - great!*

cc: Jody Powell

Electrostatic Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 16, 1977

Stu Eizenstat

The attached was returned in
the President's outbox. It is
forwarded to you for appropriate
handling.

Rick Hutcheson

cc: Hamilton Jordan
Bob Lipshutz
Frank Moore
Jody Powell
Jack Watson

Re: Opportunity For Regulatory
Reform

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

The attached is forwarded to
you for your information.

The Vice President

~~Midge Costanza~~

Action Stu Eizenstat
Hamilton Jordan
Bob Lipshutz
Frank Moore
Jody Powell
Jack Watson

*info to
others*

Rick Hutcheson

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 11, 1977

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT
FROM: STU EIZENSTAT *Stu*
SUBJECT: OPPORTUNITY FOR REGULATORY REFORM

I am passing on to you an article which appeared in this month's Fortune Magazine. I recommend it as a good summary of efforts that took place in the House and Congress during the last few years to restore competition in some regulated industries.

*Stu -
Prepare me a draft
message to Congress on
this. Be bold - Include
options. Consult &
others involved
J*

Electrostatic Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 16, 1977

The Vice President

The attached was returned in
the President's outbox. It is
forwarded to you for appropriate
handling.

Rick Hutcheson

cc: Jody Powell
Hamilton Jordan

Articles Regarding Trip

OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT
WASHINGTON

February 16, 1977

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT
FROM: THE VICE PRESIDENT *W*
SUBJECT: Articles Regarding Trip

*To V.P.
I enjoyed the
carefully selected
articles. I'm sure
that this modest
collection is but the
tip of the iceberg.*

*J
(Pres. of U.S.)*

Thanks for your note. I want to assure you that not all the articles written about me in recent weeks have been as laudatory as the one you passed on to me from the CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

To show you that I am still trying to keep the kind of low profile that is appropriate for a Vice President, I have collected a few of the more balanced, objective and critical stories that have appeared in the news media lately. There are thousands more, but I don't want to burden you.

BERLINER MORGENPOST

Architektur-Forum:

Eine Wüste
namens
Adenauerplatz

SEITE 4

11 Donnerstag, 27. Januar 1977 • Nr. 22 / 80. Jahrg.

Überparteilich • Berlins größte Abonnementzeitung • Unabhängig

40 Pf / Ausw. 50 Pf / A 2471 AX

Danke, Mr. Mondale

Von RUDOLF STIEGE

Walter Mondale wollte nur zwei Stunden in Berlin, aber man wird sagen dürfen, daß er in dieser Zeit mehr Pflöcke in unserer Stadt eingeschlagen hat als mancher andere amerikanische Politiker in Jahren. Man muß in der Nachkriegsgeschichte Berlins lange zurückgehen, ehe man dem Ton begegnet, den der Vizepräsident gestern in unserer Mitte fand: den Ton der Wärme, der geselligen und politischen Verbundenheit, der Freundschaft.

Es war sicher kein verbaler Zufall, sondern bewußtes Einschlagen in die Kontinuität einer gemeinsamen Geschichte, daß Mondale an die Freiheitsglocke im Turm des Schöneberger Rathauses erinnerte und an die 16 Millionen Amerikaner, deren Spenden ihre Existenz zu danken ist. Präsident Carter habe sich auf das stolze Läuten der Glocke auch in den nächsten Jahren verpflichtet, versicherte Mondale.

Wann wurde solches so und nicht anders in letzter Zeit einmal ausgesprochen? Müssen den Kleinmütigen im Schöneberger Rathaus nicht die Ohren geklungen haben, die das Versprechen von Nachbildungen der Freiheitsglocke an Gäste wie etwas gedrosselt haben, das anständig und nicht mehr zeitgemäß ist? Und besteht seit gestern für diejenigen in Berlin und in Bonn nicht Anlaß zur Gewissensforschung, die den Schwur der Glocke, „der Aggression und der Tyrannei Widerstand zu leisten, wo immer sie auf Erden auftreten werden“, als Rückfall in den kalten Krieg denunzierten?

Auch der frühere amerikanische Außenminister Henry Kissinger hat im Mai 1975 an der

Spree die US-Garantien für Berlin bekräftigt. Doch es gab damals für den, der zu hören vermag, — und die Sowjets beherrschen diese Kunst meisterhaft — einschränkende Nebentöne. So unterstellte Kissinger wie selbstverständlich, daß die Viermächtevereinbarungen nicht Tag für Tag reibungslos funktionieren könnten. Gleichzeitig meinte der aufgeräumte, aber nicht logische Minister, es gebe keinerlei Krisenzeichen.

Mondale, obwohl erst wenige Tage im Amt, argumentierte da viel exakter auf den Punkt, Präsident Carter werde darauf bestehen, daß das Berlin-Abkommen nicht nur strikt eingehalten, sondern auch voll angewendet werde. Er sprach vom elementaren Grundprinzip der Respektierung der Viermächteverantwortung für ganz Berlin und unterstrich, jeder Versuch einer einseitigen Status-Veränderung der Stadt würde das Bemühen um „Verminderung der Spannungen“ — Mondale sagte nicht „Entspannung“ — „unangeheuer erschweren“. Schließlich versicherte der Vize-Präsident, die USA würden „jedes notwendige Mittel“ einsetzen, um die Freiheit Berlins zu sichern.

So gesellte sich zur Sprache der Wärme und der Verbundenheit die Sprache der Unbestechlichkeit und auch der Härte. Sie war überfällig. Als er Berliner Boden betrat, sagte Mondale, sein Besuch sei eine dramatische Bestätigung der amerikanischen Verpflichtungen für Berlin. Dafür gilt es, Mondale zu danken. Auch dafür, daß er jenem grassierenden Kleinmut eine Abfuhr erteilte, der den Begriff „Präsenz in Berlin“ am liebsten in chinesischen Lettern zirkulieren ließe.

Mondale demonstriert Carters Bekenntnis zur Freiheit Berlins



Fritz Mondale: instant envoy extraordinary

JAMES WIEGHART

JAN 2

BRUSSELS—It is heady stuff indeed for Walter F. (Fritz) Mondale to step off Air Force 2 onto the continent of Europe to begin a round of meetings with heads of states only 72 hours or so after taking the vice presidential oath of office.

Mondale began packing his bags and boning up on the niceties of international diplomacy even before he and his wife, Joan, could begin settling their family into the splendid

CAPITOL STUFF

vice presidential mansion which was refurbished and passed on to them, virtually unused, by the outgoing vice president, Nelson A. Rockefeller.

In his dealings with the leaders of NATO, the Common Market and the governmental heads of West Germany, Italy, Great Britain, France and Japan, Mondale's position as vice president will be greatly strengthened by President Carter's send-off of him as "a personal friend, as well as a chief policy and political adviser."

This powerful pat on the back from his boss and the fact that Carter chose his vice president to take the new administration's first plunge into foreign summits are significant indications that the President has no intention (at least yet) of relegating Mondale to the secondary role traditionally occupied by vice presidents. Former President Gerald R. Ford, for instance, sent Rockefeller abroad to represent the United States on ceremonial occasions, such as funerals, and former President Richard M. Nixon restricted Vice President Ford to such menial domestic chores as defending him on Watergate charges and campaigning for Republican congressional candidates.

However, Mondale's trip is not unique. Other vice presidents have also been used by presidents in the recent past to perform foreign policy functions. John F. Kennedy sent Vice President Lyndon Johnson to southeast Asia only four months after his election and Johnson sent his vice president, Hubert Humphrey, on a round-the-world good will trip after his election to the presidency in his own right.

Humphrey's 1966 sojourn was largely a public relations job in which he lent his considerable international image as a liberal and a crusader for civil rights and other humanitarian endeavors to the sorry

task of selling Vietnam as a just war. Poor Hubert, even he wasn't persuasive enough to do that. Johnson's trip to Vietnam and Southeast Asia turned out to be perhaps the most significant foreign policy venture of the 1960s because of his public commitment, only five months after the new administration took office, that the United States would do what was necessary to help the South Vietnamese resist a Communist takeover.

Kennedy wanted Johnson to take a somewhat hard line on Vietnam because he was in the process of trying to negotiate a neutrality pact for Laos, which he knew in advance would be attacked as appeasement by the right wing. Although Johnson's stridency — he even compared South Vietnamese President Ngo Dinh Diem with Winston Churchill — was ridiculed by Kennedy intimates as cornball at that time, Johnson's recommendations for all-out U.S. military support for South Vietnam ultimately became U.S. policy.

But Mondale is no Johnson and there is no potential Vietnam quagmire on the horizon. Still, Mon-

dale's apparently close personal relationship with the President and his 11 years in the Senate are two important reasons why Carter is likely to pay close attention to the report and recommendations Mondale makes on his return. Mondale's agenda is a broad one, and the primary purpose of the trip is to begin a long consultation process with our allies on how best we can collectively deal with a wide range of difficult problems.

However, two common and related problems that beset all parties — the worldwide recession and the rising cost of oil — stand out as far and away the most pressing problems facing the West. With Carter committed to attend an economic summit this spring, it is highly likely that economics will dominate the Mondale talks. Unless the industrial democracies can work out a common plan to bolster the sick world economy, there is real danger that each will be forced to resort to the kind of economic warfare — high tariffs, protectionism, devaluations and capital flow restrictions — that set the stage for World War II.

Mondale's Mission: the blazing of a new trail

JAMES WIEGHART

WASHINGTON—To the extent that Walter Mondale's 10-day, 24,508-mile mission to Europe and Japan was a test of the new vice-president's diplomatic and political skills, he surely passed with flying colors. Certainly President Carter thought so, judging by the effusive praise he lavished on Mondale in personally greeting him on his return to Andrews Air Force Base yesterday.

In meetings with heads of government in Brussels, Bonn, Rome, London, Paris and Tokyo, Mondale functioned as a seasoned pro. He was relaxed, yet dignified; friendly, but firm, and he displayed flashes of easy wit without playing the clown. It's true that the vice president was among friends and, therefore, the steel and self-control often needed in diplomatic maneuvering among adversaries did not come into play. But friends or not, there were serious differences involved in some of the talks, and Mondale acquitted himself with poise.

West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt made no bones about his reluctance to pursue an expansionary economic program, as Mondale suggested, when that course could very well reignite inflation at home. Yet Mondale persisted, both publicly and privately, and, while Schmidt did not in the end endorse the proposal outright, he didn't reject it either. Mondale also talked tough in urging Schmidt to either cancel, or impose tighter restrictions on, the proposed multibillion-dollar nuclear power deal with Brazil, and Schmidt agreed to take another look at the proposal.

What this showed was that Mondale can deliver bad news as well as good without stirring up a diplomatic row. The good news to the West Europeans and Japanese was the Carter Administration's determination to consult and cooperate with U.S. allies before major foreign policy decisions are made, not afterward. Mondale emphasized this and the foreign leaders came away pleased, convinced that the past administration's Lone Ranger-style of secret and manipulative foreign policy was a thing of the past.

His relaxed style went over well with the public and press as well. Mondale cracked up British reporters when, as he made his arrival statement at Heathrow airport, he added "control of airport noise" to his list of critical world issues after a passing jet almost drowned out his words.

During his audience with Pope Paul, Mondale used self-deprecating humor to relax the Pontiff. The Pope, an excellent linguist whose expertise with

languages doesn't extend to English, apologized to Mondale for his halting, heavily accented speech. Mondale, in his reply, which was also delivered in English, said: "Thank you very much, and I hope you'll pardon my Italian."

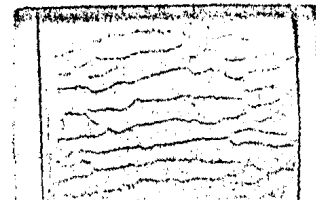
The local press at each of Mondale's stops was favorably impressed by his practice of reporting publicly on his private talks and fielding questions about them, a practice rarely followed abroad. Of the nine meetings he held with heads of state, only Schmidt participated in a post-talk press conference.

Mondale also made himself freely available to pool reporters who accompanied him on flights aboard Air Force Two. On several occasions, he invited small groups of the traveling press corps up to his hotel room for informal chats after a long day of meetings. Such openness, while greatly appreciated by reporters, can at times pose problems. During the last night in Tokyo, reporters for morning newspapers who were busily writing their stories around 11 p.m. were surprised to be invited up to Mondale's suite for such a session. Naturally no one passed up the opportunity, although there was a good bit of

grumbling that too much availability could get to be a drag.

One reporter who was known as one of the most outspoken critics of secrecy as practiced on foreign policy matters in the Nixon and Ford administrations complained, "My God, if I had only known how much more work was involved for us in open diplomacy, I would have kept my mouth shut." He was kidding, of course. The fact is that the kind of accessibility that was practiced by Mondale and his staff not only helped the press to cover his mission more accurately and completely, but it served to make his diplomatic efforts more successful.

The Mondale trip did not finally resolve any of the many difficult economic, trade and security conflicts that naturally arise among the United States, Japan and the West European governments, who often have differing interests, despite their alliance. But it began a process of consultation and cooperation and laid the ground work for a summit meeting later this year for Carter and the other heads of state to build upon. And it set a healthy tone of openness and mutuality that has been lacking for a decade.



Good start for Mondale

Ceremony alone was adequate justification for the six-nation trip just finished by Walter Mondale. It gave the leaders of the world's industrial nations an opportunity to meet the new administration. It gave the new Vice President a chance to launch his own role in international politics.

But the Mondale trip seems to have achieved some tangible results beyond the ceremonial.

For the Europeans with whom he met, there was evidently some genuine reassurance about the Carter plan for reducing outlays on arms — and particularly a fresh statement of commitment to a military presence in Europe at a period of concern about possible Soviet military buildup in Eastern Europe.

Mondale also conveyed some of the style of the new administration by avoiding overblown formalities and ostentation. Dispensing drinks from a cash bar at an American reception was an interesting break with the past. Being able to charm British cabinet minister Anthony Crosland after flubbing his name in public offered evidence of good power of recovery. Giving vague, irrelevant answers to questions in French that he could not understand was a humorous twitting of Gallic pride of language. That made even the French laugh.

Mondale could prod, too. He pushed the Germans to do more to help the United States to restimulate the economies of the entire industrial world. He reiterated the new administration's support of a slow-up of nuclear pro-

cessing plants sales by the French and Germans.

But it was his last stop that was perhaps the most important — an over-the-top-of-the-world hop to Tokyo. There Mondale bared plans for a phased withdrawal of American ground forces from South Korea, and was able to persuade the Japanese government that that would not create a dangerous vacuum.

Reestablishing good relations with the Japanese is important because there are difficult days ahead. The Carter Administration is committed to helping produce jobs among workers with relatively low job skills — the apparel, shoe, and textile industries, for example. Some restraint by Japanese exporters may be necessary to that program since they have often been able to undersell even the lowest paid American industries. Similarly, household electronics — radios and televisions — have been heavily invaded by Japanese producers, inspiring charges of price-cutting and goods-dumping that are bound to test Japanese-American harmony.

In return, Mondale offered the promise that the United States would not again ride rough-shod over the Japanese with surprise embargoes on our food exports, as happened with soybeans in 1974.

The Mondale trip has by all accounts been a good beginning for the Carter Administration's foreign policy program. Good beginnings are no substitute for the hard work that lies ahead. But they should make that work easier.

Oil on the Nile

Preoccupation with cold weather and fuel shortages in this country may have overshadowed an important change in the Mideast. Egypt, terribly poor, has not only become self-sufficient in oil but is actually exporting it — and the United States is an important customer.

Development of Egypt's oil sources has not been easy. The first discoveries were in the Sinai Peninsula, which was lost to the Israelis during the 1967 war and only recently returned. Later finds have come at considerable cost, in part because some reserves are at depths as great as 15,000 feet.

Last year Egypt was nonetheless able to export \$130 million worth of oil to the United States alone, which will help Egypt finance the enormous industrial development needed to raise

Egypt will now be less dependent on her oil-producing Arab neighbors. That could loosen some of the restraints imposed by the conservative Saudi Arabians in the potential reawakening of military tensions with Israel.

Self-sufficiency could also help ease these tensions. Many observers have contended over the years that Arab fanaticism about Israel was partly the result of a desire to keep Egyptians' minds off their domestic economic problems. With an improving economy, the need for such diversions will be reduced.

Humanitarian concerns alone make news of the Egyptian achievement encouraging. From an economic point of view, the Egyptian case looked

who sold the "Mondale" brand image. To many it was disheartening.

However, now I notice a complete turnabout — former liberals like Mike Dukakis, Kevin Harrington and many others are now mouthing Republican warnings....

Oiled birds need help

The Massachusetts Audubon Society needs contributions to save some of the sea birds still struggling ashore covered with oil from the Argo Merchant slick off Nantucket, and to try to secure decent tanker regulations, so that such spills won't happen in future.

Checks should be made out to the Oiled Bird Fund and sent to Massachusetts Audubon Society, South Great Road, Lincoln, Mass. 01773.

HENRY BEETLE HOUGH
Edgartown

Garment's name

How could the body of Grace Garment lie in a morgue for seven weeks unidentified when her name was inside the lining of her expensive fur coat? I was always under the impression that detectives looked for clues everywhere, even in the most likely places, such as linings of garments, valises, etc.

And why did not the Southern Mortuary in Boston receive the information that was sent by the New York Police?

ZIPPORAH G. LIGHTMAN
Newton Centre

Griggs a friend

Forrest Griggs, the subject of your editorial "His pride and joy" (Jan. 22), is an old acquaintance of mine. I worked for him briefly about 25 years ago, when he operated a service station in Longview, Texas. Later he operated a golf driving range, and sold that to enter the restaurant business in Ore City ... his location was not good, however, and he closed the place several years ago.

I believe the thrust of the editorial is excellent: keep the lines of communication open and try to see the problems from the other person's point of view. I have four teen-agers, and I can empathize with Chubby. I could never do what he did, no matter how my children chose to live....

ROGER C. WILGUS
Marlboro

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Philadelphia Inquirer 1/30

Mondale praised by Europeans

Continued

BRUSSELS, Belgium. — European officials are praising Vice President Walter F. Mondale for the cool style and professional approach that he has displayed on his first international diplomatic mission.

"He never put a foot wrong. He said all the right things, and he said them eloquently," a NATO official said after Mondale's visit to the alliance headquarters here last week.

"He left nothing but good vibrations at NATO," the official added.

After a three-hour meeting with French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing in Paris, Mondale left yesterday for a brief stop in Iceland to meet government officials, after which he was to go on to Japan.

As he left Paris, Mondale said he was "very well pleased" with his talks with European leaders. He said the talks had laid the ground work for further cooperation between the United States and its Western allies.

In Bonn, the second stop on his fact-finding tour of Western Europe and Japan, Mondale's low-keyed but firm style of diplomacy impressed West German leaders and helped soothe the potential sources of irritation between the two countries.

Government officials said that Mondale had won the respect of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, a veteran of international politics.

In Brussels, officials at NATO and the Commission of the European Economic Community (the Common Market) commended Mondale's professional approach to talks with NATO Secretary-General Joseph Luns and Roy Jenkins, commission president.

"What impressed us most about the Vice President was that he had thoroughly mastered his briefs and the talks got down to substance immediately," reported a Common Market official, who said that he had been "pleasantly surprised" by Mondale's visit.

A NATO official said of Mondale: "He came over as a skilled politician. He had absorbed his dossiers, and he knew how to answer questions . . ."

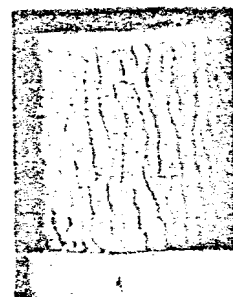
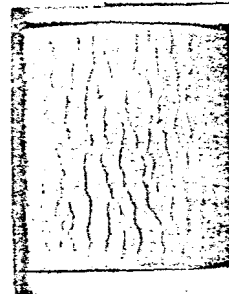
NATO and EEC officials noted no hint of the "folksy" image of President Carter's election campaign. "We were dealing with a professional, and a good professional at that," one said.

The warmest reaction to Mondale's West German trip came from West Berlin, where hundreds of people turned out to greet him and he reaffirmed the U. S. commitment to the city.

The visit carries symbolic importance because both Washington and Bonn regard West Berlin as the touchstone of East-West detente.

Two issues on Mondale's agenda in Bonn could have sparked rows: West Germany's agreement to sell nuclear power plants to Brazil and criticism by other governments that West Germany was not doing enough to stimulate the world economy.

Officials said that Mondale stressed a need for further talks on the nuclear deal and did not press the second point too hard, realizing that it was a particularly sensitive point with Schmidt.



Reassured after loss of Ford

Europe's chiefs pleased by Mondale wit, candor

By Harry Kelly

Chicago Tribune Press Service

PARIS—The United States is like a powerful ship, a U.S. official who helps navigate it said recently. Even an adjustment of only a few degrees in its course has a great effect on its wake.

Many Europeans feared a wake big enough to rock the boat was coming as a result of the American presidential election.

"Not only did practically every Western leader want Jerry Ford to win the election," said the official. "They thought American foreign policy would end with Henry Kissinger."

From the viewpoint of those around Vice President Mondale, his trip to Europe, where he visited five nations, has helped reassure European leaders about the continuity and direction of U.S. policy under President Carter.

AND ALL the public evidence is that Mondale has been able to hit it off with West German Chancellor Schmidt, who had said publicly he hoped for a Ford victory, and with British Prime Minister Callaghan, who was especially close to Kissinger.

Mondale has made a point of having private talks involving frank exchanges, with the leaders of Belgium, West Germany, Britain, France, and NATO, with only one or two confidential aides accompanying them.

There were arguments in the Carter administration about the wisdom of dispatching Mondale abroad within hours of the inauguration. Why not wait? Didn't it smack of showboating?

But Western leaders, shocked at losing the Kissinger magic act after eight years, hoping the Americans wouldn't trim their sails in defense commitments, looking for leadership to solve major economic problems, welcomed the early meeting.

SCHMIDT, who at times is overly frank, spoke of being "extremely pleased" that Carter sent Mondale to the Western capital so soon.

But while Schmidt had high praise and a U.S. aide said "the two men obviously liked each other," the West German chancellor didn't buy everything the Vice President was selling.

Four days after Mondale urged Schmidt, an economic expert, to help prime the Western world's economy—particularly such allies as Britain and Italy—by stimulating the German economy, the chancellor publicly balked.

Asking "what would the consequences be after three or four years," Schmidt said he feared his nation's pump-priming would fan inflation and jeopardize German jobs.

"SCHMIDT KNOWS," said one German source, "that if the inflation rate went up one point in Germany he'd be out, and Mondale is a smart enough politician to know that, too."

And all the problems Mondale has been discussing with Western leaders in expectation of a major summit later this year are just as mind-boggling as the economy—curbing nuclear proliferation, limiting conventional arms sales, deciding the direction of East-West relations, helping underdeveloped countries in the southern half of the world, increasing the strength of NATO, making new trade agreements.

When calling for the West to add to its strength to counter growing Soviet power, reaffirming the U.S. commitment to protect West Berlin against encroachment, denouncing the Berlin Wall as a symbol of failure of the Communist system, Mondale's rhetoric takes on the hard edge of the 1960s rather than the more compromising talk of detente.

MONDALE FEELS he is doing well in United States would not only live up to its commitments for funding NATO but would consider doing more eased the minds of the NATO defense ministers, who have been worried about the increased Soviet strength.

After the Vice President's promise, said a NATO spokesman, "There was an obvious sigh of relief."

Mondale now projects more self confidence than when he set out as a rather stiff man who knew he had an advantage many Vice Presidents have not had—the confidence and friendship of the President—and didn't want to blow it.

MONDALE FEELS he is doing well in the inner councils of European capitals. He has dealt easily with the press. He has made officials available to amplify for reporters. He has found that politics in Bonn isn't much different from Hibbing, Minn. He has relaxed enough to joke.

He has tipped the glass and sung with the British prime minister at 10 Downing Street, apologized for his inadequate Italian after the Pope apologized for his rusty English, dropped "noise control" in among a list of needs when a jet drowned out his speech for the second time during the welcoming ceremony in London, and brought down the house at a London department store when he asked a photographer who was ordering him around, "Has anyone told you you have a bad personality?"

The leaders of the Western world seem to like the small town boy from Minnesota. But this is a tough league. And they don't give many points for being likeable.



Presidential team confers

UPI photo

Vice-President's role bolstered by Carter trust

Mondale: most powerful V-P in U.S. history?

By Godfrey Sperling Jr.
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Walter F. Mondale is already on his way to becoming the strongest vice-president in U.S. history — simply because he is working closely with the President on policy matters across the board. No previous vice-president has been allowed to play that role.

Also, President Carter, quite clearly, has made Mr. Mondale his top deputy as well as his chief adviser on policy.

This is what he meant, it seems, when he said his Vice-President would be his "chief staff person."

The best proof that Mr. Mondale has this exalted position in the White House is that the staff itself acknowledges the Vice-President as one of its two bosses.

"I feel I have two bosses," political aide Hamilton Jordan told a group of reporters over breakfast Wednesday, "the President and the Vice-President."

Mr. Jordan, who himself is regarded by many observers as being one of the strongest among the President's staff

ers, said he believed that all of the staff looked upon the Vice-President as "one of their two bosses."

Thus, it appears that the staff, Cabinet, and congressional leaders will be conferring with the Vice-President on high-priority subjects — knowing, of course, that Mr. Mondale is working closely with the President and that whatever they discuss with him, he will be bringing to the attention of Mr. Carter.

The essence of this unprecedented relationship is, in Mr. Jordan's words,

★Please turn to Page 7

From page 1

★Mondale: most powerful U.S. V-P?

"the close relationship of the two men — and the deep trust the President has in his Vice-President."

Mr. Jordan described Mr. Mondale's role now as "the president's chief adviser and helper on basic and significant problems."

"He's a wheel," Mr. Jordan added, "while the rest of us [on the staff] are spokes."

Some members of Congress have noted this new, high-flying Vice-President and pointed out that Mr. Mondale's position of power comes only at the sufferance of the President and will only last as long as Mr. Carter wants it that way.

One such senator, appearing before this same breakfast forum, said laughingly: "Mondale will be taking some trips and presiding over the Senate, and before long, we'll see that he isn't doing anything more than previous vice-presidents. That's the way it probably will shake down."

But — quite clearly — at this point, Mr. Mondale has had a position carved out for him by the President that puts him right at the top of the power heap — just under Mr. Carter.

And should the close, personal relationship of trust between the two men persist — it seems that despite the forecasts to the contrary, the United States may be seeing something that the Constitution, itself, doesn't seem to provide for: a Vice-President who has a very useful role to play in running the government.

*Christian Science
Monitor
2/3/77*



time the day rolls around!") and likes to entertain in blue jeans.

Then there is Barbara Howar, a witty Washington fixture since the Johnson days who is currently co-host of CBS-TV's new *Who's Who* show. Lately she and Gerald Rafshoon, the Atlanta ad-man who worked for Carter during the campaign, have been a number. Howar expects the Georgians to bring some needed zing to the capital. Says she: "It's a frontier town again, and that's Washington at its best." Still another potential survivor is blonde Page Lee Hufty, 29, a member of an old moneyed family, who paints, rides, plays tennis and is one of the most eligible bachelor girls in town. She finds the Carter people to be "fairly young, gregarious and open—I hope they stay that way."

Down-Home Profile. Administration insiders say the hosts that the Carters will see most are the Lances. No other members of the White House family are likely to emerge as social lions (most Carter staffers, says Vicki Bagley, "have an intense feeling for work rather than play"). But the Lances have both the wherewithal (from Atlanta banking) and the flair to become the Administration's top entertainers. So far, they have kept a down-home profile. The eleven-room house they rent from Yolande Fox is considerably smaller than their 40-room mansion in Atlanta, where they entertain elegantly in a dining room that can seat 50 people. Their Washington phone has a listed number—a rarity in high Government circles—and is often answered by Bert himself.

The Lances plan to hold their entertaining to dinners for six or eight. "I'll do the cooking," says LaBelle, and only wine and soft drinks will be served. Says Bert: "If all they're coming for is a drink, there are plenty of bars out there." Their guests will not be drawn from any list. Explains LaBelle: "I hope we're beyond that. That's silly. If someone invites us out, I hope it's because they like us."

DIPLOMACY

With Dash and Panache

Less than 72 hours after he took his office, Vice President Walter Mondale was off on a ten-day 22,000-mile tour that would whisk him to half a dozen European capitals and back across the Arctic icecap to Tokyo. His mission: to promise that the new Administration would work to strengthen economic and military ties with its chief allies. On board Air Force Two was TIME Diplomatic Correspondent Strobe Talbott. His report:

The week was a bravura diplomatic debut for a Midwestern ex-Senator of primarily domestic bent who in the past year had barnstormed the American heartland aboard a chartered commercial jet nicknamed *Minnesota Fritz*. Mondale successfully managed the transition to Air Force Two and international relations, thanks in part to intensive homework (during Inauguration week, he put himself through a 30-hour crash course). He was also helped by his self-deprecating good humor. "Where's the bed?" he exclaimed with a look of mock desperation on his face as he padded down the aisle in tennis shoes. "Jerry Ford promised me there was a bed somewhere on this thing." (In fact, the bed was in the forward section.) Air Force Two had been Henry Kissinger's flying State Department. "We had to have this plane specially exorcised to get rid of Kissinger's ghost," joked the vice-presidential press aide, Albert Eisele. There was no need to; Mondale won friends wherever he landed.

During a freewheeling session with the NATO Council in Brussels, he reminded a representative of Norway that "as a Senator from Minnesota, I probably have more Norwegian constituents

than you." The chamber erupted in laughter. In a smoke-filled room full of Common Market leaders, he apologized for his love of Cuban cigars, which are banned in the U.S., and promised to do penance by "donating a few to my favorite charity." During a visit to 10 Downing Street, Mondale helped strengthen the Atlantic alliance by joining British Prime Minister James Callaghan and other British officials in a spontaneous rendition of some Yorkshire drinking songs.

In Bonn, Mondale gave Chancellor Helmut Schmidt—who had been plugging for Gerald Ford in the election and had been suspicious of Carter's economics—an autographed, ornately bound copy of Carter's Inaugural speech. "Of course," cracked Mondale, "Schmidt said what he really wanted was a bound collection of my speeches."

In Rome, Mondale met for an hour with Pope Paul VI, who praised Carter's hopes to halt the global arms race. The Vice President gave the Pope a presidential Inaugural medal, adding, "I would have liked to give you a copy of the Inauguration speech, signed by President Carter, but my efficient staff left it on the plane." To which the Pope replied benevolently, "You have a very young staff. I am astonished."

Mondale called Carter twice, on a scrambled phone from a local U.S. embassy. ("You sound like Donald Duck," remarked Carter at the beginning of the first call. "I am Donald Duck," replied Mondale.) He had some progress—and a few problems—to report:

STRENGTHENING NATO: During the campaign, Carter had talked about reducing American forces in Europe and cutting \$5 billion to \$7 billion from the

MONDALE & WEST GERMANY'S HELMUT SCHMIDT CHIN TO CHIN IN BONN

THE VICE PRESIDENT GIVES A LIFT TO TWO BERLINERS



alliance leaders that Carter's proposed effort to trim fat from the defense budget would not cut into U.S. contributions to NATO. On the contrary, he promised, the new Administration would preserve a modest increase in the NATO allocation contained in the Ford budget and would propose additional increases if the allies built up their own defenses.

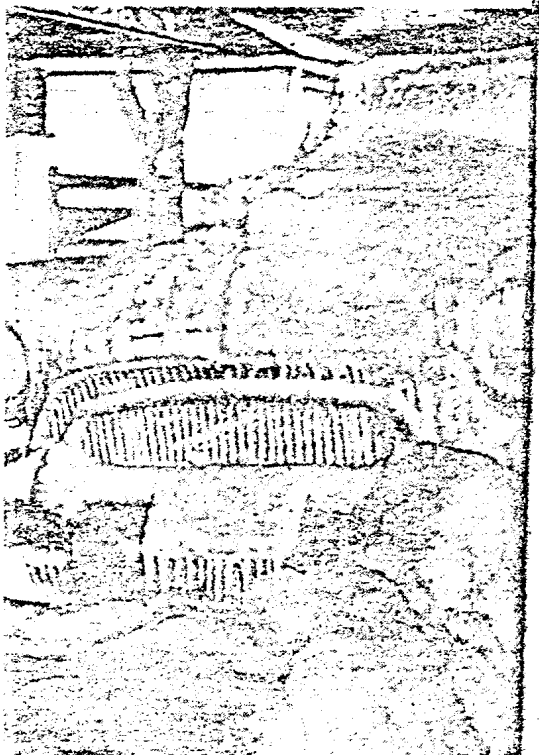
LIMITING THE NUCLEAR SPREAD:

Mondale found the Germans and the French reluctant to modify their deals for the sale of nuclear reprocessing plants to Brazil and Pakistan respectively. But they told Mondale they were willing to tighten international safeguards to prevent the conversion of spent reactor fuel into atomic weapons—a high Carter priority. Mondale also got agreement for further high-level international negotiations to limit the export of nuclear facilities.

FOSTERING ECONOMIC RECOVERY:

Mondale set out to convince the West Germans last week—and the Japanese this week—that they should take governmental action to stimulate their economies, thus helping to banish the lingering worldwide recession. But the Vice President found the inflation-wary West Germans reluctant to go beyond their own stimulus package of \$4 billion to \$5 billion spread over 4 to 5 years—a modest and in Mondale's view disappointing program compared with the Carter Administration's commitment to spend \$31.2 billion in 20 months. In Rome, Mondale listened sympathetically to Premier Giulio Andreotti's explanation of Italy's need for a \$1 billion loan from the International Monetary Fund to shore up its inflation-racked economy. Watching Mondale's odyssey from back home, one State Department official said: "He has been doing extraordinarily well. There's a lot of elation at how it's going."

ICE SHEATHES CAR AFTER WATER-MAIN BREAK



A Veep With Clout



in his farewell speech to the Senate on January 18.

"For me, these past two unusual years, in all candor, cannot be said to have sorely tried either my talents or my stamina," Rockefeller said.

The evidence so far is that Carter doesn't plan to sideline Mondale.

The Vice President is being consulted on candidates for top Administration jobs and had a voice in selection of Cabinet members. He is given particular credit for promoting Representative Bob Bergland for Secretary of Agriculture and Joseph Califano for Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare.

Carter intends to use Mondale in selling his legislative programs on Capitol Hill, taking advantage of the Vice President's contacts there after 12 years as a Senator from Minnesota.

Evidence of the informal contact role Mondale can play in Congress came even before the inauguration. He was sought out by Democrats on the Senate Intelligence Committee and asked to pass the word to Carter that the nomination of Theodore Sorensen as Director of the Central Intelligence Agency was in deep trouble.

In the future, a key role is foreseen for Mondale in pushing the Administration's economic-stimulus package and forthcoming tax-reform ideas.

Blatant arm twisting by Vice Presidents is generally frowned on in Con-

gress. But Mondale may well get around this by concentrating on liberal-interest groups off Capitol Hill and labor leaders who have been unhappy so far with some of the new Administration's personnel and policy decisions. It was on those groups that Mondale concentrated during the election campaign last fall.

Following up on that campaign, the Vice President is ticketed for new political assignments when next year's congressional elections draw near.

All in all, Mondale fully expects to be kept at the center of things.

More foreign travel is a certainty. Yet to be seen, though, is whether or not the trips continue to be substantive affairs involving negotiations rather than simply appearances at funerals and coronations—a traditional vice-presidential assignment.

Besides the close official ties between the President and Vice President, the Carters are said to be especially fond of the Mondales because both the Vice President and his wife Joan are children of ministers.

No threats. Carter has noted his close working relationship with Mondale. "I don't feel threatened by him and he doesn't feel threatened by me," the President told his new Cabinet recently.

What now remains to be seen, however, is whether the good feelings—and the inside role of the new Vice President—will last.

THE POSSIBILITY that Walter F. Mondale will turn out to be the most powerful Vice President in the nation's history is now emerging.

Early signs of authority are clear:

- Before inauguration week ended, Mondale packed his bags for a special mission to Western Europe and Japan on behalf of President Carter. Besides bearing greetings from the President, Mondale's assignment was to lay the groundwork for an economic summit conference to be held soon.

- When he returns, Mondale will move into an office that in recent years has been reserved for one of the closest presidential advisers, just down the hall from the Oval Office. In that spot, Mondale will take over as Carter's "chief staff person," outranking all other White House aides.

"He is and will continue to be the first person Carter turns to for counsel and advice for difficult problems and will take leadership to get things done," says White House Press Secretary Jody Powell.

Top role. Mondale already has begun to chair high-level meetings on national-security matters in Carter's absence, and is taking a role of key adviser on domestic policy as well.

Mondale, says Carter, "will play a role in my Administration that's unprecedented in American history for a Vice President."

If Carter follows through on this pledge—and Mondale is able to make the most of the opportunity—it's agreed that the new No. 2 man could become that in fact as well as name.

But there's still a widespread wait-and-see attitude in Washington.

New Presidents almost always promise to make their Vice Presidents "partners" but then relegate them to minor chores.

The most recent: President Ford, who promised that Vice President Nelson Rockefeller would become a power to be reckoned with. But Rockefeller never got that much clout. He pointed that out



Vice President's house.

"PERKS" FOR MONDALE

As Vice President, Walter F. Mondale will be entitled to a fatter paycheck plus thousands of dollars' worth of perquisites that go with the new job. Among these benefits and "perks"—

- A yearly salary of \$65,000, plus an annual expense allowance of \$10,000. Congress is now considering raising the vice-presidential pay

to \$75,000. As a U.S. Senator, Mondale drew a salary of \$44,600 a year.

- Free use of the recently designated vice-presidential residence, a mansion located on the grounds of the U.S. Naval Observatory, which has a crew of stewards and grounds keepers.

- Around-the-clock Secret Service protection for himself, his wife and his children.

- An office in the White House. Other suites of work space for his staff next door to the White House and—because he is presiding officer of the Senate—on Capitol Hill.

- Nearly 2 million dollars a year in salaries for his staff.

- Free use of a limousine and a driver, and no-cost transportation in military aircraft when he needs it.

In addition to all this, the Vice President rates a 19-gun salute from the military plus many official courtesies in Washington and when he travels.

Joseph Kraft

Mondale's Visit: Breaking Ground

Vice President Mondale's current visit to Europe and Japan provides another example of the Carter administration's being better than it sounds. For the point of the trip is not (as White House news secretary Jody Powell said) that it is "substantive not symbolic"; still less (as Zbigniew Brzezinski of the National Security staff said in a misplaced shot at his predecessors) that the Vice President is selling no "grand designs."

The salient feature about the Mondale trip is that, for the first time in years, an American administration is unified on an approach to the major allies. For once the White House, the State Department, the Treasury and the Pentagon have a roughly agreed position on what they are prepared to give and what they expect in return.

Vast internal differences marked the approach to the allies during the Ford administration. The White House, the Treasury and other economic agencies were primarily concerned about inflation, and wanted allied countries to put a hold on economic expansion. The State Department, particularly Henry Kissinger, and to a lesser extent the Defense Department, wanted allied political leaders to help in mounting larger

defense efforts and coordinating stands with respect to the oil-exporting and other developing countries. That tended toward more expansive economic policies.

These differences found striking expression in varying attitudes toward the economic summit meetings that brought together the major allies in the past two years. Kissinger favored the first summit, held at Rambouillet, because he rightly thought the French and Germans would take the lead in pushing for more expansive economic policies. He opposed the second meeting in Puerto Rico because he feared, rightly again, that other American officials would seize the occasion to press for restrictive economic policies.

Now that kind of low-level guerrilla warfare is over. The principal figures of the Carter administration all want to quicken economic growth, and they have put their money where their mouth is in the stimulus package due for presentation to the Congress this week.

They also want the other allied countries—notably Germany and Japan—to step up their economic expansion. Faster growth among the economic giants would provide a market for ex-

ports that would be particularly helpful to the basket-case economies in Britain, France and Italy.

Mondale bears with him two carrots to make it easier for West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Japan's new prime minister, Takeo Fukuda, to expand their economies more rapidly. For one thing, he is expressing concern over German and Japanese security. Moreover, he is offering to hold another economic summit meeting—preferably in London after the annual NATO get-together next May—at which the German and Japanese leaders could be seen to be acting not on their own, but in harmony with their most important military partner, the United States.

But if Mondale has some give in his briefcase, he would also like to nail down some objectives. A halt to nuclear proliferation is one, given special force by President Carter's statement in the inaugural and in his first press conference that he looked forward to a world free of nuclear arms. Presumably Mondale will push the Germans and the French very hard to end their commitments to export nuclear plants that could easily become the base for weapons development.

Modernizing NATO's defenses, along the lines suggested in the fine report by Sens. Sam Nunn and Dewey Bartlett, is a second objective. Without going into details, the Vice President apparently would like the other NATO allies to lend a hand to the Germans and Americans in improving the common defense against a much more ready Soviet force.

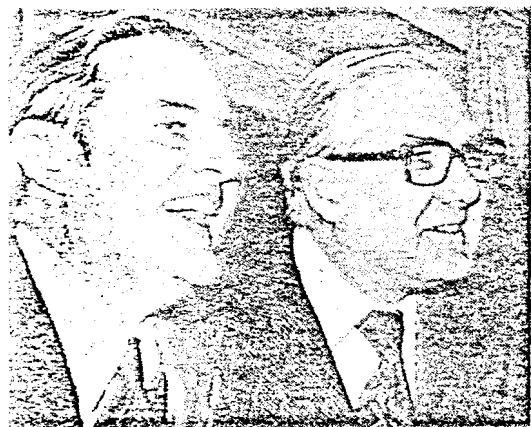
Finally and most delicately, there are various political reforms. The Vice President at least wants to explore the ground for internal changes that would make Britain less vulnerable to class division, France less vulnerable to maldistribution of income, and Italy less vulnerable to the clash between Catholics and Communists. Presumably he would like to see if these countries can adopt policies that diminish their vulnerability.

Thus the Mondale visit is far, far more serious than the public relations accounts blared forth from the White House suggest. The Vice President is opening new ground. He is beginning a long-range policy whereby this country makes its economic strength available to foster political reforms in allied countries. He is initiating, in other words, a politics of the alliance.

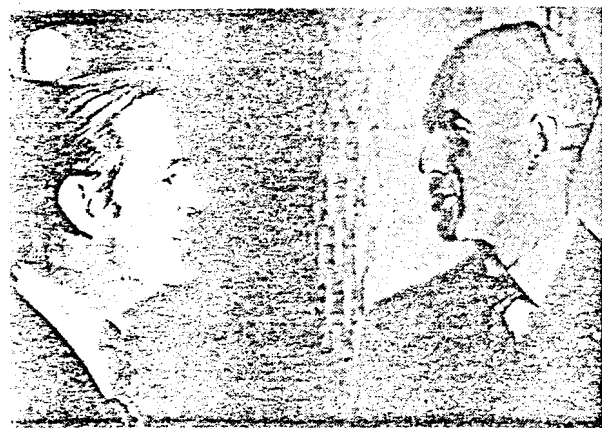
Mondale's New Era



Mondale and the Pope: Bearing gifts



With Callaghan: Sing it again



With Giscard: 'Less sophisticated than Henry'



With Schmidt and at the Berlin wall: Germany was the Veep's toughest test

Walter Mondale flew into Bonn bracing for the roughest stop of his around-the-world trip. West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt had made no secret before the U.S. election of his preference for Gerald Ford, and on the eve of Mondale's visit, "Schmidt the Lip," as he is known, said he found Jimmy Carter's Inaugural Address "lacking in clear direction." But when the new Vice President and his host sat down last week in Schmidt's study overlooking the Rhine, they hit it off almost immediately. Schmidt ordered that a "working dinner" planned for that night be transformed into a festive social occasion. "Please bring home to your country, especially your President, the great satisfaction we feel about your visit," Schmidt declared that evening. He even beamed manfully when Mondale presented him with an autographed copy of Carter's Inaugural Address.

Everywhere he went last week, Mondale launched a new era of good feeling between America and its traditional allies. He impressed foreign leaders with his grasp of international problems and his casual, cheery manner (following story). Mondale stressed Carter's desire to work closely with other nations in strengthening the world economy. And his pledge that reductions in U.S. military spending "will not be reflected in cuts in NATO muscle" gave heart to allies worried about the dilapidated state of European defenses (page 36).

Warning: While Mondale courted America's friends, Carter engaged in some carrot-and-stick diplomacy with the Soviet Union. He ordered a study to prepare for a resumption of the stalemated strategic arms limitation talks (SALT) with Russia

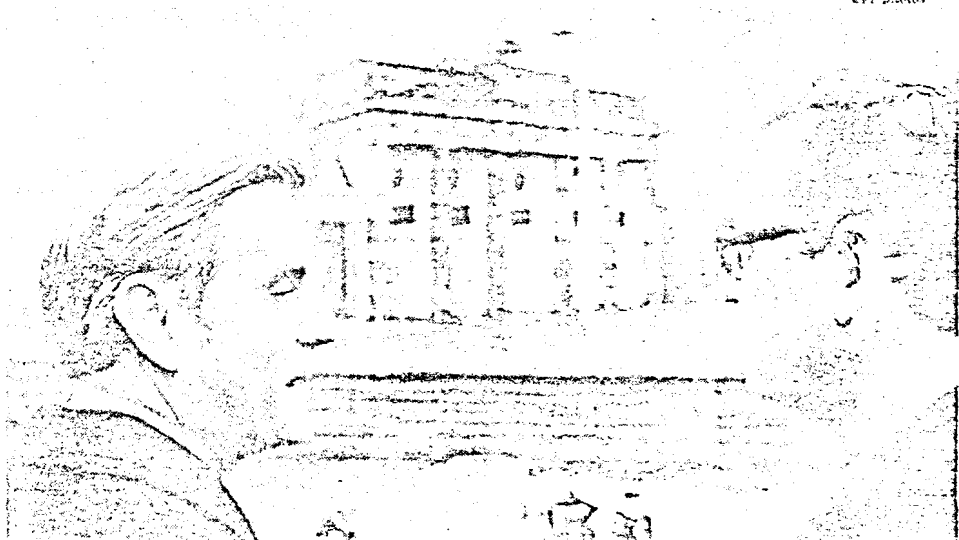
in late March or April. Those talks aim at limiting each nation to 2,400 nuclear launchers. But last week Carter declared that he would like to move quickly—even before signing a new SALT accord—toward a "much more substantive reduction in atomic weapons as the first step to complete elimination in the future."

That was the carrot. The stick was a series of sharp statements criticizing Communist violations of human rights. The State Department accused Czechoslovakia of violating the 1975 Helsinki accords on European security (NEWSWEEK, Jan. 24) by arresting and harassing civil-rights activists, a warning that came as Prague considered exiling six prominent dissenters. Next, the State Department cautioned Russia not to "intimidate" dissident Andrei Sakharov—an act that drew a protest from the Kremlin. Sakharov had been called to the Soviet prosecutor's office and told that he faced criminal charges if he continued to accuse the secret police of staging a recent Moscow subway explosion as a pretext to round up dissidents.

'Adequate Defense': Mondale also made it clear last week that the new Administration did not intend to let its negotiations with the Soviets undermine the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. "In a time of détente, it is easy to lose sight of the need for adequate defense," he told the NATO council in Brussels. Next, Mondale flew to Bonn for the talks with Schmidt. Besides discussing the economic situation, the Vice President urged West Germany to change its plan to sell nuclear-power equipment to Brazil.

The Carter Administration was deeply concerned about Bonn's promise to provide Brazil with uranium-enrichment and reprocessing facilities—which yield plutonium that could be used to build atomic bombs. Schmidt agreed to send

EPI photos



Evortop aides to Washington to work out a compromise. Germany will undoubtedly go through with the sale of eight power plants, but the U.S. may promise to furnish Brazil with the fuel, eliminating the need for enrichment and reprocessing facilities. Remarked foreign-policy expert Dr. Gebhard Schweigler: "We don't want a reputation as the bad Germans selling dirty nuclear weapons."

Buoyed by this success, Mondale paid a symbolic visit to West Berlin and the notorious wall. "It's hard to imagine a more dramatic symbol of failure," he said. Then he traveled to Rome for talks with Italian leaders and an audience with Pope Paul VI. The Pontiff praised Carter's commitment to halting the arms race, and told Mondale, the son of a Methodist minister, that he had "the same feelings about the new Carter Administration that I once had about the Kennedy Administration."

At his next stop, London, Mondale got off to a shaky start. During arrival ceremonies at Heathrow Airport, he momentarily forgot Foreign Secretary Anthony Crosland's name. Then, after the whine of two jets had interrupted his remarks, Mondale jokingly added "airport noise control" to a list of topics he planned to discuss with the British. Crosland, apparently sensing a slight to the Concorde SST, was not amused.

Bonhomie: But all was forgiven in the bonhomie of a lively dinner for 31 at 10 Downing Street that evening. Prime Minister James Callaghan, visibly delighted that he had been invited to Washington next month, decided to sing a song called "Jerusalem." The last note had barely faded when Mondale was on his feet with a music-hall tune he had learned as a student in London in 1949: "I Belong to Glasgow." Then Crosland upstaged them all by singing "Land of My Fathers"—in Welsh.

Mondale traveled on to Paris for talks with French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, after which he flew to Japan to meet Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda early this week. In Paris, Mondale raised the subject of terrorism, apparently miffing Giscard, whose government has been criticized for releasing terrorist Abu Daoud. Later, a French official said he President found Mondale "less sophisticated than Henry Kissinger." But he added that the Vice President had earned Giscard's respect. The same verdict was heard everywhere else, and Mondale's assignment was mainly to make friends, his maiden diplomatic voyage could be counted a success.

—MILTON R. BENJAMIN with MEL ELFIN in Mondale's party and bureau reports

Up, Up and Away With Fritz

Walter Mondale's performance on his around-the-world trip was impeccably Vice Presidential, but he was still the same old Fritz. The Veep injected a casual, low-key note into the conduct of affairs of state, and NEWSWEEK's Washington bureau chief Mel Elfin, who has known Mondale for years, duly recorded it all in his reporter's notebook. Some excerpts:

He traveled on Henry Kissinger's old White House jet, and stayed in some of Henry's favorite hotel suites. But in public, the former Secretary of State virtually was turned into a nonper-

vention). Leaning forward in his swivel chair, Mondale led the journalists on a tour of the foreign-policy horizon. His words were measured, his demeanor dignified. Then after 25 minutes, a voice declared "Thank you, Mr. Vice President." The notebooks closed, the tape recorders stopped—and Mondale's manner abruptly changed.

He leaned back in his chair, flopped his left leg over the arm, and his voice rose a half octave in pitch. Soon, the cabin was filled with the banter, the teasing, self-deprecating humor and candid appraisals that have long been the hallmarks of Mondale's warm relationship with the Washington press. The question was how long Mondale could maintain this kind of informal, breezy rapport. Washington newsmen know when Mondale is kidding, but sooner or later in his new role as Vice President he is going to encounter a reporter who doesn't know when he is kidding.

Since the July morning when Jimmy Carter called Mondale to offer him the Vice Presidential nomination, the two men have spent hours on the telephone. Last week, the vagaries of transatlantic circuits and "scrambler" phones put some crimps into their normally smooth connection. When Mondale phoned Carter from Brussels, the President could barely hear him. Declared Carter: "You sound like Donald Duck." Replied Mondale: "I am Donald Duck."

Later, Mondale called Carter from the U.S. Embassy in Bonn. Suddenly, the two men heard a loud click and found themselves disconnected. A hasty investigation

disclosed that the embassy "scrambler" operates on a priority system. Whenever an official with a higher priority wants to use the phone, the line goes dead in the ears of the lower-ranking official using it. "Upset? Who's upset?" Mondale said after learning that he and Carter had been "bumped."

If the Mondale mission is any measure, Jimmy Carter's Inaugural Address may turn out to be the most-quoted Presidential utterance since Lincoln got off the train at Gettysburg. In almost every speech, statement and press briefing, Mondale invoked one or more paragraphs from the Inaugural. To make absolutely sure that allied leaders got the message, the Vice President brought along autographed copies of the speech. Pope Paul was twice-blessed; he not



Mondale and an aide in Bonn: A casual new look in diplomacy

son. The Vice President and his staff almost never mentioned Kissinger by name. One senior official, for example, spoke self-consciously about "the previous process" of consulting America's allies. But while Kissinger may have been out of sight, he was not entirely out of mind. At one point, Mondale told an aide: "I'll bet that everyone is going to write that our plane is the same one that Kissinger used to use."

The plane was the same, but the style was distinctly Mondale's. Reporters summoned forward for an initial briefing aboard Air Force Two found Mondale attired in a tan chamois shirt, blue-striped Adidas sneakers (which he bought shortly before the Democratic convention) and Carter-style blue jeans (which he bought shortly after the con-

only received a framed copy of the speech (delivered a little late because it was left behind on Mondale's plane), but one of Carter's Inaugural medals. "I will treat it with great respect," the Pope said tactfully. Then, the landlord of the Sistine Chapel added: "It will be a valuable addition to my collection of art."

On trips like these, the true tests of journalistic enterprise often have nothing to do with reporting the news. The prize for press-corps resourcefulness went to Cheryl Arvidson of UPI. Arvidson, making her first trip to Europe, was distressed to learn that female reporters had to wear dresses in the Vatican. She had brought along nothing but trousers. So Arvidson borrowed some "gaffer's tape" from a TV technician, rolled her pants legs up above her knees, and put on a long coat. The Vatican's protocol officers never knew the difference.

At a news conference in Paris, a reporter asked a long question in French. While it was being translated into English by an aide, Mondale quipped: "I have trouble with English, too." Then, smiling, he said: "The question is, 'How can I look so handsome and vital after such a long trip?' The answer is, 'Because of the nobility of my ideals.' And that's your lead for tomorrow."

From the beginning, Carter and Mondale were aware of the problems that have arisen in the past when Vice Presidents received what their bosses thought was too much attention in the press. "You know," said a Mondale aide, "—the Johnson-Humphrey thing." The two men talked the problem over before Mondale left, and later the Vice Presidential staffer suggested hopefully that "Carter's mature enough to let Fritz have the spotlight for a while." In fact, the President practically shoved Mondale into the spotlight, sending him off in a helicopter from the White House lawn with an emotional "We love you."

Throughout his journey, Mondale carefully played the loyal No. 2. But his hosts were generally kind and the local press generally flattering, and Mondale made no effort to hide his growing self-confidence. "He's up, he's on a high," said deputy counsel Peter Kyros Jr. when it began to appear that things were going well. "He worked hard preparing for this trip and now all that work seems to be paying off." It paid off, in part, because the new Vice President clearly enjoyed his work.

Nightmare for NATO

BY ARNAUD DE BORCHGRAVE

At NATO headquarters in Brussels last week, Vice President Walter Mondale announced that the U.S. was prepared to beef up its commitment to the defense of Western Europe—provided its allies did the same. According to a NATO spokesman, there was a "noticeable sigh of relief" from the audience. But despite the pleasure at Mondale's announcement, European defense is one subject that many allied leaders would

not give a "positive response we are still hoping for." On paper, many military analysts believe that the Soviet Union and its Warsaw Pact allies are strong enough to launch a blitzkrieg that could smash across West Germany in a matter of days (map). NATO's conventional forces, they fear, would be too weak, disorganized and poorly supplied to stop the Communists, and the Russians might overrun NATO's stockpiles of tactical nuclear

weapons before the allies made up their minds to use them. Belgian Maj. Gen. Robert Close, who commands a NATO tank division in West Germany, thinks Warsaw Pact invaders could lunge to the Rhine within 48 hours.

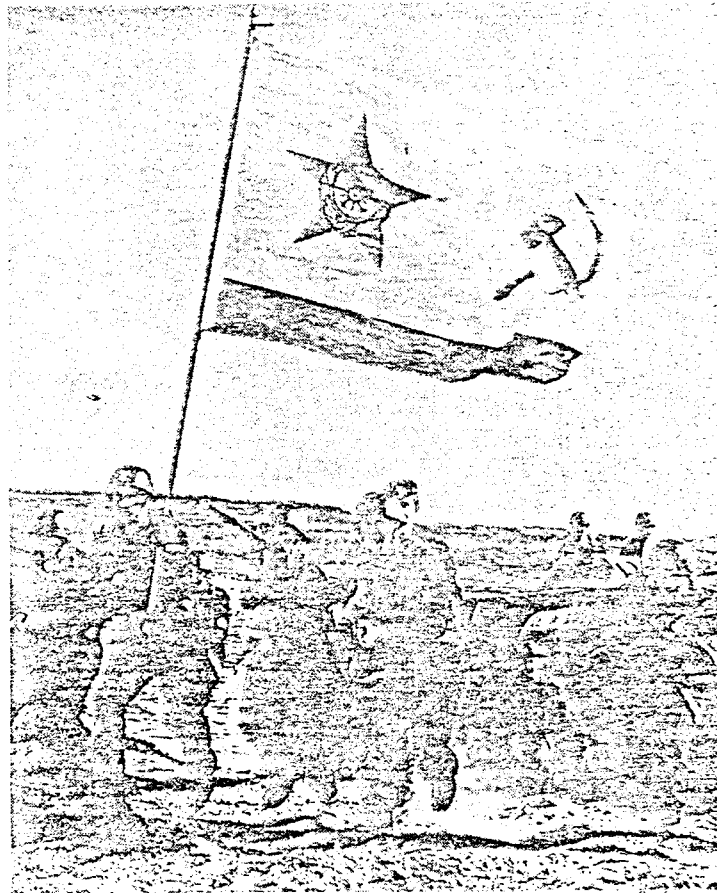
His views are hotly disputed. But retired U.S. Lt. Gen. James Hollingsworth—who surveyed Europe's defenses for a gloomy report on NATO readiness issued last week by Sens. Sam Nunn and Dewey Bartlett—believes that the Russians could grind across Germany at the more moderate rate of 35 miles a day, which still would get them to the Rhine in six days. In such a case, the U.S. would have the option of fighting a nuclear world war or giving the Soviet Union whatever it wanted.

Blackmail: Certainly, no one would seriously suggest that the Russians are likely to launch such a blitz in the foreseeable future. But their perceived ability to do so gives them enormous potential for political blackmail. "Their strategy is simple," says a NATO defense minister. "Moscow and its allies are striving to achieve such

manifest superiority that Europe's decision makers will gradually acquire conditioned reflexes of appeasement whenever political demands are made."

Would the Russians apply such pressure? Before the Inauguration, Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev assured Jimmy Carter that Russia would not challenge the U.S. geopolitically. But European officials recall that less than a month after 35 nations signed the European security accord in Helsinki in 1975, the first Soviet armor was unloaded in Angola. That kind of testing is an ongoing process—and the steady military buildup in Eastern Europe is part of it.

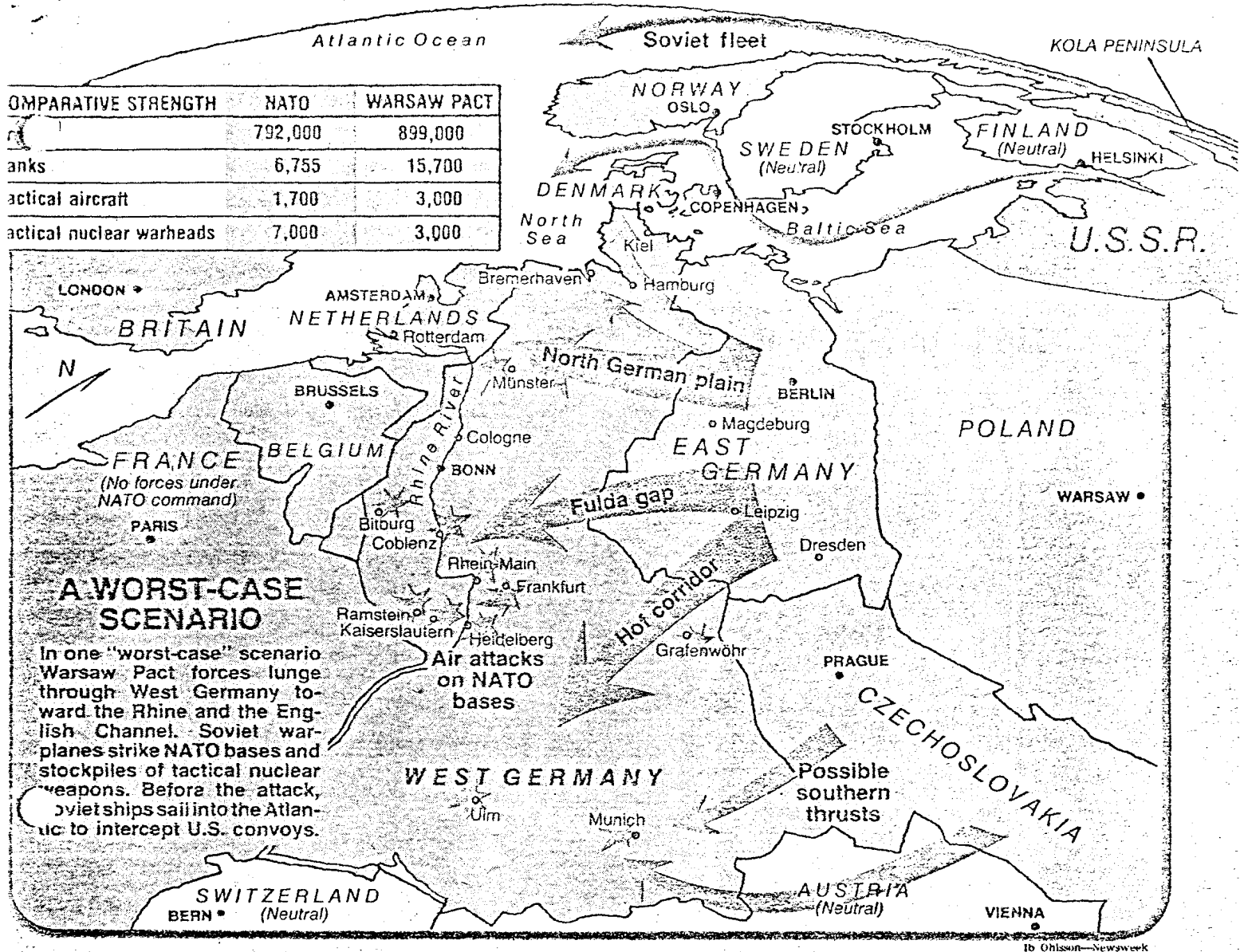
NATO is ill prepared to face the Communist buildup. The computer studies of Autumn Forge Exercises, the vast NATO maneuvers last fall, show that some units



Soviet troops: An awesome buildup in Central Europe

almost rather not think about. I have just concluded a series of off-the-record talks with the men responsible for defending Europe—NATO commanders, defense ministers, chiefs of staff, intelligence analysts and foreign ministers. NATO, they say, is badly outgunned.

According to secret computer studies of recent allied maneuvers, the imbalance between NATO forces and the armies of the Warsaw Pact is even worse than it appears to be on the surface. One of Europe's highest-ranking officials told me that if the facts were generally known, they might "provoke widespread panic." Perhaps more realistically, another leader said: "If the true state of European security were explained by a responsible official, we would induce paralysis or apathy instead of the collec-



ran out of ammunition after only half a day of intense fighting. Soviet units, by comparison, carry enough ammo to fight a major war nonstop for two to three weeks. On the first day, allied forces "knocked out" 20 to 30 per cent of the enemy's armor, but still the "Soviets" were able to smash NATO's anti-tank defenses in less than twelve hours and roll on virtually unopposed. Allied units fighting side by side could not communicate because of incompatible equipment, and allied planes were "shot down" by friendly forces. Disparate types of hardware—such as 31 different anti-tank missiles—produced a nightmarish logistical tangle. Fighting units were separated from their ammunition by a five-hour truck trip along roads that were theoretically under attack by Soviet warplanes.

In a real conflict, of course, the outcome might be far different. The Soviet Army has not fought a war in 30 years, and some of its allies—notably the Czechs and Hungarians—are thought to be less than wholly reliable. The West Europeans would be defending their homes, and the Americans, Germans and

Britons, in particular, could be expected to fight hard. But at the moment, morale among NATO troops is said to be low. The Dutch and Belgian armies are unionized. A U.S. colonel who recently toured NATO bases in West Germany reported that the average soldier there—of any nationality—regarded himself as a "sacrificial lamb."

Pressure: In the last decade, the Soviet Union added 130,000 men to its Central European front. Its tank force has increased by 40 per cent and artillery by nearly 100 per cent. The new T-72 tank is being shipped to armored units at the rate of 2,000 a year, and large numbers of Scud and Scaleboard short-range missiles have been deployed. A major buildup on the Kola Peninsula has put new pressure—so far unanswered—on Norway's northern border. In the same area, according to intelligence sources in Brussels, the Soviets have built underwater launching platforms for the SS-NX-18 missile, which with a 4,600-mile range can hit targets throughout Western Europe and in parts of North America.

Despite their 30 years at peace, Soviet

troops are rigorously trained; Western intelligence sources rate them as among the most skilled and highly motivated fighting men in the world. Even satellite forces such as the East Germans and Poles stand up well in comparison with NATO troops. A high Belgian official who visited Polish military installations recently told me: "Our soldiers look like Boy Scouts next to them."

If war breaks out, NATO's mobilization will be a shambles. Even West Germany's plan, said to be the most efficient, does not provide for ready reserves. Britain's forces, when fully mobilized, will be smaller than Switzerland's or Sweden's or even Finland's. In addition, NATO forces are both "tactically malstationed"—away from their most likely defense positions in case of a Soviet blitz—and "strategically maldeployed"—poorly situated for such evolving threats as the Kola Peninsula. But repositioning a single battalion of 1,200 men now costs \$35 million for obtaining land, building barracks and so forth. The funds are not available, as politicians keep up the pressure for cutting defense budgets.

Britain, for one, has cut its defense

budget five times in two years, and the cuts will add up to \$13 billion by 1984. Training of tank crews and pilots has been cut to the bone, while deployment of anti-tank and anti-aircraft missiles and communications systems has been postponed. Belgium and the Netherlands have reduced military service to nine months—"barely enough time for a social-welfare course," as one NATO commander commented derisively.

Conventional Muscle: Harold Brown, the new U.S. Defense Secretary, is right when he points out that there is rough nuclear parity between the superpowers. But European specialists maintain that megatonnage is not the issue. Conventional muscle and the will to use it in what the U.S. or Russia perceive to be their vital interests are the real keys to

programs are being launched right across the board. NATO intelligence has known for two years that Soviet units in Central Europe have made tremendous strides in chemical-warfare preparations while allied units are virtually defenseless in that field. Satellite photographs also show vast quantities of river-crossing equipment—which hardly qualifies as defensive hardware. "It's not the kind of stuff one needs for a holding operation," one chief of staff told me.

Only in tactical nuclear weapons does NATO match the Warsaw Pact to a sufficient degree. The Russians are aware of the threat. According to a high-level Soviet intelligence paper acquired by NATO, the Kremlin regards Western "tac-nukes" as an "objective to be eliminated as a matter of absolute priority."

sations: the Soviets are maneuvering for strategic advantage behind the smoke screen of détente. The notion that a balanced withdrawal of U.S. and Soviet troops from Europe will promote stability is regarded by Europe's strategists as the most dangerous of all. Once U.S. troops have pulled back across the Atlantic, they believe, Western Europe could be effectively neutralized by a quick return of Soviet forces.

Yet some of the European politicians who may take charge of their countries' destinies in the next few years—such as Socialist François Mitterrand, who could head a "popular front" government in France—privately advocate a simultaneous dismantling of NATO and the Warsaw Pact, a prime Soviet foreign-policy objective ever since Vyacheslav Molotov first proposed it in the 1950s. Most of the military experts I talked to believe that neither a nuclear stand-down nor a withdrawal of U.S. and Soviet troops from Europe would be an effective guarantee of long-term stability. Instead, they want NATO—and particularly the U.S.—to put pressure on the Soviet Union to cut back on its awesome military production, thereby limiting its non-nuclear capabilities. Reducing the size of Russia's conventional juggernaut, they maintain, is the only kind of détente worth having.

BRITAIN:

Upward Mobility

For more than two decades, "worker participation" plans in countries like Sweden and West Germany have given unions a minority voice on the boards of large corporations. In Britain last week, a committee appointed by the Labor government set off a bitter controversy by taking the idea a giant step forward. The panel, chaired by Oxford historian Lord Bullock, proposed that workers get an equal say in management decisions.

The committee's majority suggested legislation giving labor and management an identical number of seats on each board of directors, along with a smaller number of impartial outsiders to break ties. Initially, the law would apply to firms with 2,000 or more employees, including the subsidiaries of 100 U.S. or other multinational corporations.

British businessmen were aghast. Jan Hildreth, head of the Institute of Directors, charged that worker participation in management was about as sensible as "the Emperor Caligula's idea of making his horse a consul." Even a few workers were suspicious of the idea, fearing that their unions would merely be absorbed into the establishment. Prime Minister James Callaghan, who clearly did not relish the dispute, indicated that he might water down the proposals. But Bullock's plan was virtually certain to be introduced in Parliament this year, and Britain's fragile economy could suffer another outburst of class warfare.



Wright—Miami News

the balance of power. On that front, NATO has never been more vulnerable.

Soviet arms factories are now outproducing the U.S. by ratios ranging from 3 to 1 in tanks all the way up to 9 to 1 in artillery. Enough modern warplanes are now coming out of Russia's defense plants to re-equip the entire British Air Force every five to six months. Jane's All the World's Aircraft, the most authoritative annual publication on air power, said in its latest edition that the present U.S. armory consisted mainly of aging bombers and interceptors, while the Soviet Union was building supersonic swing-wing bombers and fighters far surpassing the sophistication of the MiG-25 fighter that was flown to Japan by a Soviet defector last September.

Beginning in 1981, according to present production schedules, the Soviets will be phasing in their latest T-72 tanks at the rate of 4,500 a year—five times more tanks than the U.S. plans to introduce. More and more Soviet weapons

Some of President Carter's advisers have suggested that both sides withdraw their tactical nuclear warheads from Europe, but U.S. Gen. Alexander Haig, the NATO supreme commander, has told friends that the weapons are so essential to credible allied defense that he would quit if they were negotiated away.

Strategic Advantage: Tactical nukes might not prevent a NATO defeat. A U.S. budget study recently argued that NATO would never use the weapons first for fear of triggering Soviet nuclear retaliation against U.S. and European cities. Yet if NATO did not use the tactical nukes first, its conventional forces probably would be defeated. The budget report recommended that NATO abandon a defense based on tactical nukes and instead strengthen conventional forces. That, of course, would entail a huge increase in defense spending and possibly jeopardize Europe's economic recovery.

There was one common thread running through all of my high-level conver-

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 16, 1977

Greg Schneiders

The attached was returned in
the President's outbox. It is
forwarded to you for appropriate
handling.

Rick Hutcheson

cc: Tim Kraft

Re: Speed-reading course

THE ~~WHITE~~ HOUSE
WASHINGTON

The attached is forwarded to
you for your information.

The Vice President

Midge Costanza

Stu Eizenstat

Hamilton Jordan

Bob Lipshutz

Frank Moore

Jody Powell

Jack Watson

Rick Hutcheson

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Tim--

The President's note reads
as follows:

"Greg. Sign up me & Rosalynn.
Cabinet or Roosevelt rooms are
o.k. Let Tim schedule. J"

*Greg. I'm up
me & Evelyn
about a month
rooms are a bit
too small - J*
February 15, 1977

Mr. President --

Greg asked me to let you know that there will be a speedreading course/refresher starting next Tuesday night, 7:00-9:30 p.m., running every Tuesday for 7 weeks.

They are in the process of finding a room for the class, probably in OEOB. If the time and place is convenient with you and the Secret Service, you may want to attend each class or a few for a refresher. However, if inconvenient, Greg felt certain that they (Evelyn Woods) would be willing to give the course to you separately.

This is also open to members of your family. You may want to consider having a separate class at the Residence if everyone's interested.

-- SSC

7

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 16, 1977

Jody Powell

The attached was returned in
the President's outbox. It is
forwarded to you for appropriate
handling.

Rick Hutcheson

Re: Marty Schram

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

The attached is forwarded to
you for your information.

The Vice President

Midge Costanza

Stu Eizenstat

Hamilton Jordan

Bob Lipshutz

Frank Moore

Jody Powell

Jack Watson

Rick Hutcheson

MEMORANDUM

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 15, 1977

*Jody -
You answer his
guest book, or give me
2 or 3 in writing
J*

TO : The President

FROM: Jody Powell *JP*

RE : Marty Schram

As you know, Marty is completing his book on the campaign. He has requested another short session with you of no more than 15 minutes to tie up some loose ends. This would need to be done before Wednesday of next week.

Marty has had more time with you than any other writer, so I do not feel too obligated. However, a good relationship already exists, and this would certainly enhance it. One alternative is for you to call him and chat with him for a few minutes on the telephone.

Do you wish to:

Call

Have him in

Decline

_____ *✓*

JLP:cs

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for Preservation Purposes**

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 16, 1977

Charlie Schultze

The attached was returned in
the President's outbox. It is
forwarded to you for appropriate
handling.

Rick Hutcheson

Re: Anti-Inflation Policy:
A Progress Report

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

*Charles
Schulke*

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE
COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS
WASHINGTON

February 14, 1977

*Charlie -
Good!
proceed
J*

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: CHARLIE SCHULTZE *CLS*

SUBJECT: Anti-Inflation Policy: A Progress Report

CEA is now developing a draft set of proposals for a comprehensive anti-inflation policy: (a) March 4 to the Economic Policy Group for interagency discussion; (b) for presentation to you as soon thereafter as the Economic Policy Group can come to a set of conclusions.

The proposals would deal with:

- substantive policy measures
- procedures for enlisting the cooperation of business, labor and other groups
- a scenario for how the policy and procedures should be announced

Substantive areas:

1. Measures to increase supplies and raise efficiency
2. Specific approaches in particular problem industries: e.g. food, health care, construction
3. Systematically bringing anti-inflation considerations into government regulation and trade policies
4. Establishing an "early warning system" for inflationary developments
5. Strengthening the Council on Wage and Price Stability
6. Proposals for encouraging moderation by business and labor in price and wage setting.



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Procedures:

7. With respect to item #6 above -- price-wage moderation -- we hope to develop a draft document on wage-price behavior which could be circulated to business, and labor. That document will be drawn up in such a way as to encourage responsible suggestions on their part as to how we can gradually edge down inflation, while taking into account the particular circumstances of individual industries.
8. We will propose an assignment of responsibilities for each element of the program.

Scenario:

9. We will suggest a time-table for business and labor consultations, for Presidential statements and for other aspects of public involvement.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 16, 1977

Stu Eizenstat -

The attached letter was signed and returned in the outbox. As requested, it is forwarded to you for appropriate handling.

When the letter is delivered, please send a copy to Stripping for their record.

Rick Hutcheson

Re: Letter to Governor Thomson
re: Seabrook Nuclear Power
Plant

82/17/77
THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 7, 1977

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THRU: RICK HUTCHESON
FROM: STU EIZENSTAT, *Stu* KITTY SCHIRMER
SUBJECT: Attached letter from Governor Thomson
concerning Seabrook Nuclear Power Plant

Licensing delays, both from the EPA and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, have held up further construction of the Seabrook Nuclear Station in New Hampshire. Governor Thomson is anxious to have a decision one way or another from these agencies as soon as possible. He requests a meeting with you which we do not believe is needed. We met with him on February 4 stating that we would bring this matter to the attention of the Environmental Protection Agency promptly. It would not be appropriate for the Executive Branch to interfere in decisions pending before the Nuclear Regulatory Commission since that is an independent regulatory agency.

You should also be aware that there is considerable opposition to the Seabrook plant; we will be meeting with members of the Congressional delegation and the opposition leaders this week. A suggested reply to Governor Thomson's letter is attached.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 17, 1977

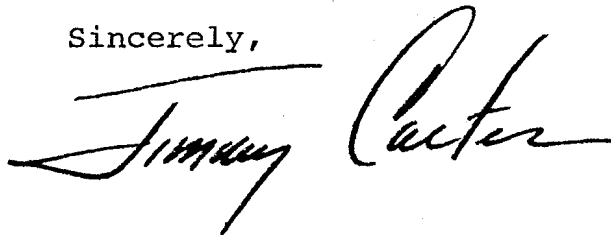
To Meldrim Thomson

Thank you for your letter of February 4 and the materials outlining the problems associated with the licenses and permits needed for construction of the Seabrook Nuclear Station. I also appreciate your taking the time to meet with my Assistant for Domestic Affairs and Policy, Stu Eizenstat.

I have asked my EPA Administrator-designate, Mr. Douglas Costle, to promptly review the permit application now before the EPA and make every effort to reach a decision just as soon as possible. You have my assurance that he will not let red-tape and bureaucratic delay stand in the way of making a decision.

With respect to the proceedings now before the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, I do not believe that it would be appropriate for me or members of my Administration to intervene an adjudicatory matter before an independent agency. I would hope that the NRC's independence will ensure that this issue is resolved fairly and on the merits.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Jimmy Carter". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal line extending from the "J" and a large, sweeping "C" for "Carter".

The Honorable Meldrim Thomson, Jr.
Governor of New Hampshire
Concord, New Hampshire 03301



STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD 03301

MELDRIM THOMSON, JR.
GOVERNOR

February 4, 1977

The Honorable Jimmy Carter
President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. President,

I seek your help to cut the bureaucratic red tape surrounding the construction permits for the vitally needed Seabrook Nuclear Station.

The enclosed backup material shows in detail the delays we have encountered since February 1, 1972 in getting final approval of this project. The current delays result from jurisdictional disputes between the Environmental Protection Agency and the Nuclear Regulatory Board.

The issue is not nuclear power or America's energy needs, but simply the type of cooling system that will protect clam larvae.

At a time where America's energy shortages have been so visibly demonstrated, I feel it is urgent to move forward at once on this important project.

I would like an opportunity to have you meet with myself and a group of labor leaders and businessmen from throughout New England to discuss the impact of this project on New England.

Respectfully,

Meldrim Thomson, Jr.

MT:cmd

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 16, 1977

Ham Jordan -

The attached was returned in
the President's outbox. It is
forwarded to you for appropriate
handling.

Rick Hutcheson

cc: Jim King

Jim - Call HUD & ask for forms.

They did not send these to

HJ.

cc: Jack Watson

Re: HUD Appointments

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

The attached is forwarded to
you for your information.

The Vice President

Midge Costanza

✓ Tim King

Stu Eizenstat

~~Steve~~ Nate

Hamilton Jordan

to Tim --

Bob Lipshutz

call HUD + ask

Frank Moore

for forms -- They
did not send these
to H J.

Jody Powell

Jack Watson

Rick Hutcheson

MEMORANDUM

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM: HAMILTON JORDAN *HJ*

DATE: FEBRUARY 14, 1977

SUBJECT: HUD APPOINTMENTS

Pat has submitted six more names for your approval for HUD sub-cabinet positions. The names include two women (Donna E. Shalala and Ruth T. Prokop), and a black, Chester C. McGuire, Jr. McGuire was Chairman of Californians for Carter, a campaign group of minority elected officials in the San Francisco area.

She has selected Bob Embry for the Community Planning and Development position, and Larry Simons, a Staten Island builder, for the Housing/FHA position. Harry Schwartz, who was our National Task Force Director during the campaign, is her choice for Legislative Affairs.

Hooray!

This is a superb list of people, both professionally and politically. I recommend you approve.

☒ Approve
☐ Disapprove
☐ Other

J. C.

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THE SECRETARY OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20410

February 14, 1977

MEMORANDUM TO: The President
FROM: Patricia Roberts Harris
SUBJECT: HUD Appointments

I am pleased to recommend the following outstanding individuals for nomination to my top management team at HUD. Each of these persons has indicated to me that he or she would accept the position involved if nominated and confirmed.

1. Assistant Secretary for Community Planning and Development: Robert C. Embry, Jr. Bob Embry is well known to you and needs no additional words of praise from me. I believe that this position, which is one of the most important in HUD, is the perfect one for Bob, and he has responded with real enthusiasm to my inquiry concerning his willingness to serve.

2. Assistant Secretary for Housing/Federal Housing Commissioner: Lawrence B. Simons. Jay Janis and I feel that Larry Simons is one of the few people around who can handle this crucial, difficult job. He combines practical experience as a developer with the knowledge of mortgage banking that is necessary for effective performance in this position. Mr. Simons extends down the line the same practical experience in housing development and finance that the appointment of Jay Janis brought to this Department. At the present time Mr. Simons is the president of LBS Construction Company of Staten Island, New York and a member of the board of directors of the New York State Urban Development Corporation.

3. General Counsel: Ruth T. Prokop. Ruth Prokop has universally been described to me as an excellent attorney and woman of good judgment. In addition, she has considerable knowledge of the housing

and community development fields as a result of her experience in HUD with former Secretary Bob Wood and in private practice with former Assistant Secretary for Housing Phil Brownstein. Ms. Prokop is presently Senior Counsel in the Washington office of GT&E. I am enthusiastic about appointing a woman of high caliber as General Counsel.

4. Assistant Secretary for Policy Development and Research: Donna E. Shalala. As a result of her experience as Treasurer of the Municipal Assistance Corporation in New York City, Donna Shalala has been exposed to the most trying and difficult problems facing American cities today. She is a proven researcher and scholar of the first magnitude in the areas of urban finance and urban education. She has her Ph.D. from the Maxwell School, Syracuse University, and is currently Chairwoman of the Program in Politics and Education, Teachers College, Columbia University. Dick Ravitch, among many others, believes that she is well-suited for the PD&R job; she is certainly the most qualified person I have interviewed for this position.

5. Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs: Harry K. Schwartz. After serving on Senator Joe Clark's staff for five years, four as the Senator's Legislative and Administrative Assistant and one as the Chief Counsel to the Subcommittee on Employment, Manpower and Poverty, Harry Schwartz is well-qualified for the legislative position. In addition, he served for five months as a National Task Force Director of the Carter/Mondale Campaign. Stu Eizenstat has expressed his unequivocal support for Mr. Schwartz for this position.

6. Assistant Secretary for Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity: Chester C. McGuire, Jr. Chester McGuire has the kind of keen mind and varied experience that can bring renewed vitality to the equal opportunity efforts of the Department. He is a Ph.D. graduate of the University of Chicago School of Business, a faculty member of the Department of City and Regional Planning of the University of California at Berkeley, a former economist with Tony Downs at the Real Estate Research Corporation, and a former vice president and general manager of a West Coast construction company. During the California primary campaign, Dr. McGuire was chairman

of Californians for Carter, a group composed largely of minority elected officials and civic leaders in the Bay Area. I am enthusiastic about making Dr. McGuire a part of the decision-making team of the Department where he can make Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity an intrinsic part of these decisions and can participate in interdepartmental efforts such as the welfare reform project.

Also, for your information, I intend to appoint Arch Parsons as my Assistant for Public Affairs. He is an outstanding black journalist who is presently Information Director of the Appalachian Regional Commission. He is personally known to me and will bring to his work here a substantial familiarity with HUD programs gained from his experience at the Commission.

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Patricia Roberts Harris". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style with a large initial "P".

Patricia Roberts Harris

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN,

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 16, 1977

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Bob Lipshutz *BJ*
SUBJECT: Plains Property

Pursuant to your request, I have conveyed your directions to Mr. Kaiser of the Secret Service and they are proceeding to try and implement same promptly.

I will keep you advised.

2/17 PFW

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for Preservation Purposes

made
poses

to
Lipschutz

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 7, 1977

Bob Lipshutz -

The attached was returned in
the President's outbox. It is
forwarded to you for appropriate
handling.

Rick Hutcheson

re: Negotiations for real Property
in Plains by Secret Service

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 4, 1977

*Bob -
Don't let them go
so far that I will
be vetoing their
agreement - no prior
commitments - J. C.*

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

BOB LIPSHUTZ

CL

SUBJECT:

Status of negotiations for
real property in Plains
by the Secret Service

I was called on Friday to give me a status report, for transmission to you, so that you would be up to date on this matter.

There has been a good bit of negotiations with several property owners but to date no final agreement has been signed. As a matter of fact, before any agreement becomes final, it will have to be approved by you personally.

There have been a number of proposals in writing back and forth between the Secret Service and the various property owners. I am advised that some or all of these final agreements should be available in a week or so.

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for Preservation Purposes

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
February 16, 1977

Jack Watson

The attached was returned in
the President's outbox. It is
forwarded to you for appropriate
handling.

Rick Hutcheson

cc; The Vice President
Secretary Califano thru
Jack Watson
Frank Moore
Midge Costanza
The First Lady

Re: Proposal for integrated
human service delivery
system.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

The attached is forwarded to
you for your information.

The Vice President

Midge Costanza

cc: Rosalynn

~~Sta Bizenstat~~

~~Hamilton Jordan~~

~~Bob Lipshutz~~

Frank Moore

~~Jody Powell~~

TO Jack Watson *for Califano*

Rick Hutcheson

... Harris, Secretary Kreps, Secretary Marshall, and Mr. Lance to brief them about the proposal. Also, our meetings and reviews have indicated that we should involve the Justice Department, specifically the juvenile delinquency and LEAA programs.

5. I believe that we are making very significant progress and are building a sound, logical foundation, both in terms of agency support and in terms of understanding the process required for implementation.

*Thank You,
Warmly -*

Health is a state where individual and community behavior provide the conditions for physical - mental - social - spiritual wholeness.

Health care is that process which promotes, maintains and restores the conditions for individual and community wholeness.

Goal: EXODUS, Inc. is committed to the institutionalization of the individual and community health conditions.

Plan:

1. Identify the conditions for promoting, maintaining and restoring individual/community health.
2. Produce a prototype in designated geographical locales which contain the health conditions.
3. Facilitate the reproduction of the prototype in additional neighborhoods and cities.
4. Develop a mechanism for institutionalization of the on-going process to identify and implement the health conditions.

February 10, 1977

To: President Jimmy Carter
From: Landrum Bolling, President, Lilly Endowment

HUMAN SERVICES WITH A HUMAN TOUCH---AND ON A HUMAN SCALE

The social pioneering work of Bill Milliken, Harv Oostdyk and their colleagues of Exodus, Inc and Institutional Development Corporation has great potential for substantive reform of the welfare system and for broad improvement of the handling of

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

Jimmy

February 10, 1977

*T. Callahan -
Bolling or Milliken
could help w/ welfare
reform
R J*

MEMORANDUM TO: Rosalynn Carter
FROM: Bill Milliken

SUBJECT: Progress Report - The proposal for an
integrated human service delivery system

1. On Monday, January 31, Dean Overman, Paul Porter, and I met with OMB representatives to discuss the process for a thorough development of the proposal and a procedure for implementation.
2. Since February 1, Dean and Paul have been investigating past and present attempts at service integration. They have been attempting to gain a thorough understanding of the reasons for success or failure of these efforts by:
 - conducting a series of meetings with experts on service integration, including personnel from various Federal agencies and representatives from the academic community;
 - reviewing the available literature, including agency memoranda, articles, studies, reports, and manuals, which discuss the integration of human services.
3. We are becoming familiar with the various existing Federal programs which should be involved in our effort.
4. I have met with Secretary Harris, Secretary Kreps, Secretary Marshall, and Mr. Lance to brief them about the proposal. Also, our meetings and reviews have indicated that we should involve the Justice Department, specifically the juvenile delinquency and LEAA programs.
5. I believe that we are making very significant progress and are building a sound, logical foundation, both in terms of agency support and in terms of understanding the process required for implementation.

*Thank You,
Warmly -
Bill*

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THE ~~WHITE~~ HOUSE
WASHINGTON

The attached is forwarded to
you for your information.

The Vice President

Midge Costanza

cc: Rosalynn

~~Stu Eizenstat~~

~~Hamilton Jordan~~

~~Bob Lipshutz~~

Frank Moore

~~Jody Powell~~

TO Jack Watson *An Calipano*

Rick Hutcheson